

Leatherneck

SEPT. 1956

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

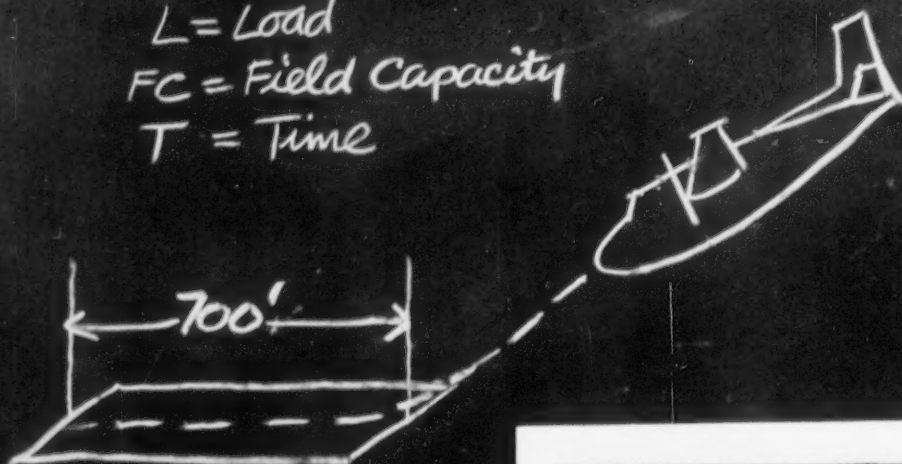
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SEPTEMBER, 1956

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

New arrivals march past one of the Corps' proudest symbols as they begin recruit training at Parris Island. Their story, from the typewriter of Master Sergeant Paul Sarokin, and their activities, photographed by Technical Sergeant Charles Tyler, appear on pages 14 to 21.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least **FIVE WEEKS** before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address **LEATHERNECK Magazine**, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

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Edited by MSgt. Donald F. Ball

IS THERE A WAY?

Dear Sir:

Marine Corps Order 1920.1 (formerly MCMemo 56-54) in setting out the rank to be assigned on the voluntary reversion of a temporary officer, makes mention of personnel who were E-7, E-6 or E-5 prior to appointment to temporary commissioned officer, or who were promoted to such grades subsequent to appointment . . . There's my question.

Other than a certificate of appointment being en route by mail at the time of appointment to a temporary commission, is there possibly a way that a temporary officer could be promoted in his enlisted status while holding said temporary commission?

1st Lieut. Kinsman G. Boso
2nd Motor Transport Bn.,
2nd Marine Division, FMF,
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

● The Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, gave us the answer to your question:

"During 1950, a number of temporary officers who held an enlisted rank in a grade below that of master sergeant were advanced to that grade while serving with a temporary commission. That part of MCO 1920.1 referred to by Lieut. Boso makes reference to temporary officers in this category.

"The provisions under which these temporary officers were advanced in their enlisted status are no longer in effect. Therefore, the answer to Lieut. Boso's question is 'no'. MCO 1920.1 provides that temporary officers will have their enlisted grade properly adjusted at the time they revert to an enlisted status."—Ed.

SPACE AVAILABLE TRAVEL

Dear Sir:

My wife's parents reside in Japan and it has been a good many years

since she has visited them. I believe I'll be assigned to the Third Marine Division on Okinawa upon completion of my present tour of duty and while I'm serving with the division, this would be a fine opportunity for my wife to visit her parents.

Is it authorized for dependents to travel to foreign countries on a space available basis on government ships if they have the necessary passport and entry visa?

SSgt. Donald L. Zumwalt
Office of Officer Procurement
Will Rogers Field
Oklahoma City, Okla.

● Transportation Branch, HQMC, says, "As set forth in MCO 1751.2 dated March 1, 1956, it is contrary to the policy of this Headquarters to authorize travel of dependents of members of Fleet Marine Force units on duty in the Far East. This policy applies to space available travel as well as space requirement travel. Therefore, there appears to be no provision whereby transportation of dependents may be authorized in the case of SSgt. Donald L. Zumwalt."—Ed.

PROMOTION

Dear Sir:

I joined the Marine Corps in February, 1945, and was school-trained the same year in my present MOS of 3311 which was then 017.



I was a sergeant when discharged February, 1949. I stayed in the Inactive Reserve for two years until the Korean conflict started, when I went on active duty.

I was a staff sergeant when released to inactive duty September, 1951. I joined the Regular Marine Corps in August, 1952.

In September, 1952, I took the GMST and TT 3311 for technical sergeant, which I passed. I've never had a bad fitness report or done anything to smear my record. Now I'm wondering about promotion possibilities.

Does the Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, have some sort of a point system which they use in considering eligible candidates for promotion?

I have known of men who, having passed once and then failing to be selected for promotion, have retaken their GMST and TT in hopes of obtaining a possible higher score for consideration. Would that be advisable in my case or should I consider a possible change of occupational field?

Can you tell me when new rates are coming out, or are rates in OF 33 frozen?

SSgt. G. M. Trupiano
MB, USFA, N3923, Box 15
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

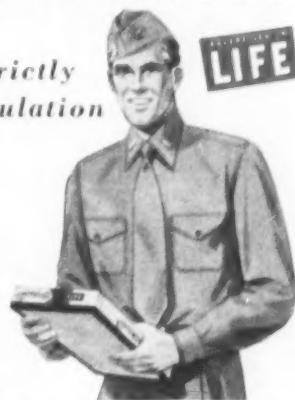
● Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, answered your questions with the following detailed account of present-day promotion procedures:

TURN PAGE

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SOUND OFF (cont.)

"The actual scores achieved on promotion tests are not recorded by this Headquarters and have no bearing on selection for promotion other than the fact that they place individuals either in the group that pass the test and are therefore eligible to compete for available promotions or in the group that failed the test and are ineligible to compete for promotion. It is merely necessary to achieve a passing score, as opposed to a failing score, in order to become eligible to receive consideration for promotion by the proper Promotion Board.

"Headquarters Noncommissioned Officer Selection Boards base their selections on a comparison of the official records of all eligible candidates of a particular grade and occupational field. Those whose records, in the opinion of the Board, show them to be best qualified are recommended for promotion within the quota allotted the particular grade and field. Seniority is a factor but it is only one of the many which bear on selection and is not necessarily the most important one considered. The board has no knowledge of the score any individual achieved on any promotion test.

"MCM 9354.1c states that tests may be administered to personnel who have not previously passed the test unless reduced in grade. Consequently, having once passed a test for promotion to the next higher grade, an individual is prohibited from unnecessarily retaking the same test.

"Promotion allocations vary and are controlled by actual vacancies within the various pay grades and fields during each promotion cycle. Many intangibles, such as changes in tables of organization and attrition in various fields, cause these vacancies within pay grades and fields to vary from year to year. Consequently, it is not possible to make a valid prediction regarding the opportunities that will exist for an individual for promotion at any given time in the future.

"It is anticipated that the 1956 Headquarters Noncommissioned Officer Promotion Board will convene during September and October, 1956, to consider staff sergeants and technical sergeants for promotion in all occupational fields, including OF 33".—Ed.

TR TO SAN JUAN HILL

Dear Sir:

Undoubtedly by this time you have been deluged with letters concerning the Post of the Corps article on San Juan.

When your author stated that there

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is little to see aside from the Morro Castle, he should have written that there is little to see of it at all in San Juan. You see, the Morro Castle is not in San Juan but in Cuba. The name of the fort in San Juan is El Morro.

Referring back to my eighth grade history, I am able to advance a very sound reason why no one seems to know where to find San Juan Hill. As I recall, when Teddie Roosevelt and his Rough Riders charged up San Juan Hill, they were in Cuba and not in Puerto Rico.

Before closing, one word of consolation to the author. I wish all my mistakes were as harmless as his.

Major William E. Deeds

H&HS-37, MWSG-37,

Third Marine Air Wing, FMF, MCAS, El Toro, Calif.

● The author of the article on San Juan, TSgt. Al Mainard, is now taking refresher courses in geography and history.—Ed.

LANDED GENTRY

Dear Sir:

My friend says 29 Palms is bigger than Camp Pendleton. I say Camp Pendleton is the bigger. Who's right?

Pfc Roy C. Delgado

H&S 2-12

Third Marine Division (Reinf)
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Your friend is right. G-4, HQMC, says that the total Marine Corps land holdings at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, amount to approximately 126,982 acres, whereas the Marine Corps Training Center, Twenty-nine Palms, encompasses approximately 595,245 acres.—Ed.

LAST TRANSFER

Dear Sir:

When the time arrives for my "transfer above," I would like to repose in Arlington National Cemetery. I have no known next of kin and wish to leave detailed instructions with the executor of my estate.

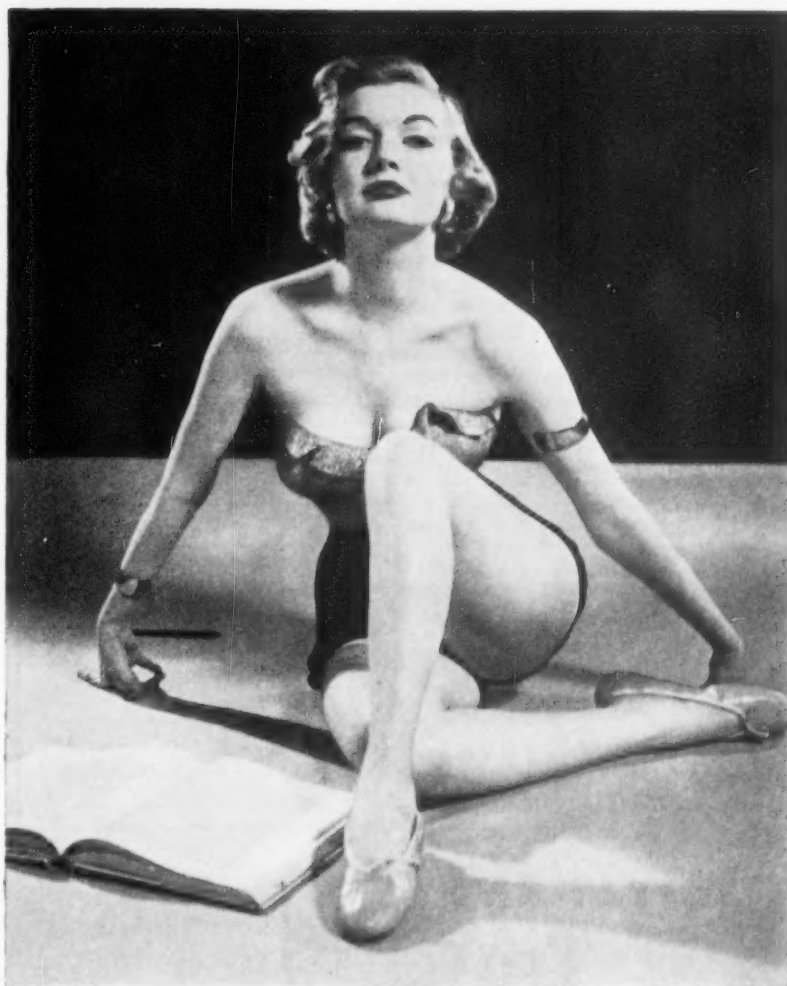
Would you place yourself in my shoes for a moment and inform me just what the instructions should be, the expense involved and the procedure to be followed?

Name withheld by request

● The following excerpts from the proposed "Handbook for Retired Marines" should answer your questions. While somewhat lengthy, we are publishing the facts in full because of their importance.

"Report of Death"—When the death of a retired Marine occurs in a Naval Hospital, the commanding officer of the hospital will notify the Secretary of the

TURN PAGE



Pin-up gives tip-off

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pictures. ☐

NAME
ADDRESS

PHONE

SOUND OFF (cont.)

Navy by telegram, giving the name, rank, date, cause and place of death, together with disposition to be made of remains, if made known to him by the next-of-kin.

"If death occurs at home or in other than a Naval Hospital, the next-of-kin should notify the nearest Marine activity, or if not known, a telegram containing the information outlined in the preceding paragraph should be sent to the Secretary of the Navy or to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

"**BURIAL BENEFITS:** Burial in a National Cemetery—In the event burial is desired in a National Cemetery, the next-of-kin should advise the Superintendent of the Cemetery by telegram and the Superintendent will furnish instructions regarding the procedure to follow. The telegram to the Superintendent should include the desired date of burial, whether military honors are desired, whether chapel or graveside services are desired and any other specific desires regarding the funeral. All expenses incident to preparation, encasement and shipment of remains to the cemetery must be borne by the relatives in the absence of legal authority to pay such expenses from funds appropriated by the Navy.

"Burial Expenses—Funeral expenses up to \$150 will be paid by the Veterans Administration on the death of a retired Marine who served during a war period; including the Korean Conflict. This also applies to a retired Marine with only peacetime service who is in receipt of compensation at time of death or who was retired for disability incurred in line of duty. This benefit, claim for which must be filed with the VA within two years subsequent to the date of the veteran's burial, is payable to the undertaker, if he is unpaid, or if paid, to the person whose personal funds were used to pay that expense.

"VA Form 530, Claim for Burial Expenses, should be used in making application for burial, funeral and transportation expenses. Claim should be filed with the VA Regional Office having jurisdiction, and must be filed within two years after death.

"Flags—An American Flag to drape the casket may be obtained by application to postmasters at any county seat or any office of the VA or to any Marine Corps activity. Such a flag will be presented to the next-of-kin at the cemetery, otherwise upon request to a close friend or associate of the deceased.

"Headstones—Headstones or markers will be furnished for unmarked graves of veterans who were honorably discharged (or retired) from their last period of service. If burial is in a private

cemetery, application must be made on OQMG Form 623, by the relatives and forwarded to the Office of the Quartermaster General, Attn: Memorial Division, Washington 25, D. C. Upon receipt of the application the stone is ordered and is shipped at government expense to the freight station nearest the place of burial, and from this point on it is the responsibility of relatives to see that the stone is picked up and erected on the grave. The headstone is furnished only in kind and reimbursement for a headstone purchased by the relatives will not be made. Headstones will be furnished for the graves of wives and children of veterans who are buried in a National Cemetery. The grave of a spouse or child who predeceases the service-connected parent will be marked at time of interment with the same type of government headstone or marker with appropriate religious emblem, as normally would be furnished for the service member."—Ed.

SALUTING DOUBTS

Dear Sir:

Is there any form of salute rendered by a Marine in civilian clothes uncovered (other than standing at attention) to a general's staff car when passed standing on the open road. My friend says a proper salute would be holding the hand over the heart but I disagree.

Corp. W. F. Goodwin
Spt Co., Hq&SptBn
1st CSG, FMF,

Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● G-3, HQMC, says "paragraphs 2110.3 and 5 of Navy Regulations (1948) state in part that, 'Persons uncovered shall not salute, except when failure to do so would cause embarrassment or misunderstanding. A person in the naval service not in uniform shall, in rendering salutes or exchanging greetings, comply with the rules and customs established for a civilian, except that when saluting another person in the armed services, the hand salute shall be used.'

"Thus a Marine in civilian clothes and uncovered should come to the position of attention only, when a Marine General officer passes by in a vehicle.

A MUST FOR MARINES

COLD STEEL, by John Styers, is the one volume that presents the complete photo-narration on knife throwing, the bayonet, knife fighting, unarmed combat, and the use of the stick in close combat—presented in easy-to-understand terms, that are quickly adapted for personal use.

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In another situation, where it might cause embarrassment or misunderstanding not to salute, i.e., on an Army post or possibly in an allied nation, the hand salute would be entirely proper."

Conversely, a Marine in civilian clothes, and covered, would salute an officer the same as though he were in uniform. The salute should be returned if the officer is covered, either in uniform or in civvies.—Ed.

WHYS ABOUT MRI

Dear Sir:

Paragraph 6203.2b of the PRAM states that an IRC need not be submitted upon joining a Marine provided he joins from another unit of the same

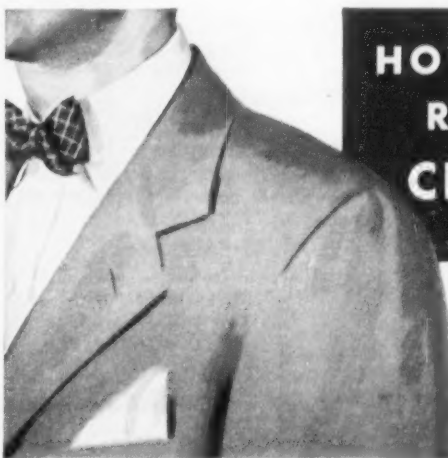
establishment (Reserve unit—Regular outfit).

In the past few months I have joined many Reservists from other Reserve units. In each case I have audited the IRC of the other unit, and used the same IRC for our reporting, correcting any erroneous information on the joining entry.

When the APR comes in from MRI, it contains an asterisk which means that MRI desires a complete copy of the IRC because they have incomplete information on the man concerned.

It would seem to me that the MRI that had former accounting jurisdiction of the man involved would forward his machine accounting card to our MRI when they receive the diary of his for-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)



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Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Miss Karen Goats, 6301 W. Jefferson, Ft. Wayne, Detroit 17, Mich., to hear from Richard COMERFORD, who enlisted in 1954.

Former Marine George W. Hartman, 919 Cornelia Ave., Lakeland, Fla., to hear from any Marine who served aboard the U.S.S. TEXAS in 1916.

Sgt. James W. Diehl, 1386208, MAB 16, MAG HR16, Box D, First MAW, FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Corp. A. D. TOMKIVITS, last

known to be at Camp Pendleton and Corp. Thomas PAULOCK, of the Third Marine Division.

Former Marine W. E. Neal, 1125 S. 14th St., Salem, Ore., to hear from Sgt. Gerald D. KEE, or anyone who served with Mr. Neal while he was attached to First MAW, Headquarters Squadron, MCAS, El Toro, Calif., in 1950 and 1951.

Mrs. Mary R. Zeitler, 6 East Haskell Place, Tulsa 6, Okla., to hear from her brother, James KOVER, (or anyone knowing his whereabouts) whose last known address was Hq. Co., Marine Det., American Legation Guard, Peking, China.

LTJG R. J. Williams, USS Siboney (CVE-112), FPO, N. Y. to hear from MSgt. Harry DAVIS, who served aboard the USS Augusta and at DHIRS, Phoenix, Ariz.

Jack M. Holt, 1124 West 212th St., Torrance, Calif., to hear from James M. PALMER, who served with the 1st Amphibious Tractor Battalion in Korea from March, 1951 to March, 1952.

Sgt. Walter F. Curlee, MARTD, MARTC, NAS, Glenview, Ill., to hear from SSgt. Donald H. HOFFERT, whose last known address was "B" Battery, 155-mm. Howitzer Bn., Camp Lejeune, N. C.



Leatherneck Magazine

Matt Evans, 655 East Inye St., Fresno, Calif., to hear from anyone who served with him from January, 1942, to February, 1946.

John D. Mancini, 20 School St., Portland, Me., to hear from **Danny MOTTA**, **Charles BROWN**, **Charles MASON**, or any other member of Plt. #568, 2nd Recruit Training Bn., Parris Island, in November, 1951.

Former Marine John H. Armstrong, 323 48th St., Columbus, Ga., to hear from anyone who served with him in "F" Co., First Marine Regt., First Marine Division, in 1952.

C. B. Wines, 83-B, Brookdale Gardens, Bloomfield, N. J., to hear from any "Tsingtao Marines," especially **K. J. JOHNSON**, **R. S. CONRAD** or "Gypsy" **KOVACK**.

R. E. Renner, 439 Pammel, Ames, Iowa, would like to have the address of **Samuel JOHNSTONE III**, or the address of his father, **Major Samuel JOHNSTONE II**.

Former Marine Joe Jenkins, Box 250, Draper, Utah, would like to hear from **Bill NUGENT** or **Arthur LYNCH**, who served with him at Camp Pendleton or in Korea. Also, anyone who went through boot camp with him at San Diego in 1952.

Leonard Bergseth, 112 Cleveland, Lockport, Ill., to hear from **Frank HOWELL** or anyone knowing his whereabouts. Howell enlisted in the Marine Corps at St. Paul, Minn. in 1922.

Former Sgt. Richard V. Augustine, 155 West Wood St., Lowellville, Ohio, would like to hear from **Johnnie J. POCATTE**, **M. W. ARNOLD, Jr.**, **O. C. PAYNTER, Jr.**, **Thomas G. DECOTEAU**, **John REDD III**, **Will McCOY**, **Ralph F. SARGENT**, **Philip R. RIVERA**, or any other men who served at Parris Island in Plts. #243, #347, "A" Co., 2nd Battalion in 1954, and Plt. #161, "A" Co., 5th Bn., in 1953.

Cpl. Leo R. Sanchez, 1428898, H&S 1-5, First Marine Division, would like to hear from **Sgt. James E. PERSEFIELD**, whose last known address was the Seventh Marine Regiment.

Sgt. Jesse A. Vogt, **MARTD**, **MARTC**, **NAS**, Glenview, Ill., to hear from **TSgt. William D. STACEY**, who served in "B" Btry., 2nd Bn., Tenth Marines, at Camp Lejeune in 1954.



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Pfc James H. Gray, 1564338, H&S Co., Third Marines, Third Marine Division, FMF, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif., to hear from **Bill BURKHART**.

Pvt. Sterling Palmer, Ward 33, USN Hospital, Camp Pendleton, Calif., would like to hear from **Pvt. Jim J. LOYD**, or from anyone who went through boot camp with him in Platoon 112, 1st Bn., San Diego.

SSgt. Robert J. Gent, c/o American Consulate General, Singapore, BCC, to hear from **Sgt. Robert C. QUIGLEY**.

Sgt. William S. Wyant, Special Services-Ad. Branch, MCSC, Barstow, Calif., to hear from **TSgt. William C. POFAHL** and **Sgt. Boile D. ABEE**.

John Woodcock, Gen. Delivery, Hot Springs, Ark., to hear from friends who served with him in Marine aviation in 1918. He would especially like to contact **D. O. McDOUGALD**, **Horace PALMER**, **CAMPBELL**, **LEWIS** and **MELLINGER**.

Sgt. Jim Kahrs and Cpl. Lee Bergthold, Amateur Radio Station W6IAB, First Marine Division, FMF, Camp Pendleton, Calif., to hear from anyone who served with them on Kodiak, Alaska, from January, 1954, to October, 1955.

Former Marine **Phillip L. Founders**, 3104 Carnes Ave., Memphis 11, Tenn., to hear from anyone who was in Plt. 183, 3rd Bn., at Parris Island in 1955-'56.

END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 7]

mer unit which transferred him to us.

This situation is confusing and results in a lot of extra work in making copies of IRCs for our MRI. Either HQMC should go back to the old policy of making a new IRC on joining a man, or else the MRIs should forward information to the joining MRI more rapidly.

Now, another question on a different subject. What is the current tour of duty for personnel assigned to the MARTC?

TSgt. Paul E. Lamneck
MarAirResTrngDet. MARTC,
NAS, Columbus, Ohio

● *Personnel Accounting Section, HQMC, gave us the following information concerning your MRI questions:*

"Present Personnel Accounting Instructions require Machine Records Installations to forward status cards of transferred personnel to joining Machine Records Installations.

"Paragraph 6402.12a of the Personnel Records and Accounting Manual, states that on Organized or Volunteer Reserve Unit Diaries, joinings will be effected on the day after the date of transfer from other Reserve accounts. This can result in Machine Records Installations joining individuals on skeleton cards because of the time required for the transferring Machine Records Installations to process and mail the completed status cards.

"All skeleton, or incomplete, cards are indicated on the Auditing Personnel Rosters by asterisks and denote that complete Individual Record Cards are required.

"The procedure of requiring submission of Individual Record Cards for Marines joining from units outside the Machine Records Installation's accounting jurisdiction was discontinued in an effort to save reporting units the time required to prepare new Individual Record Cards."

The Enlisted Coordinator Section says that the tour of duty for enlisted personnel assigned to a Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment is considered to be three years.—Ed.

CAREER INCENTIVE

Dear Sir:

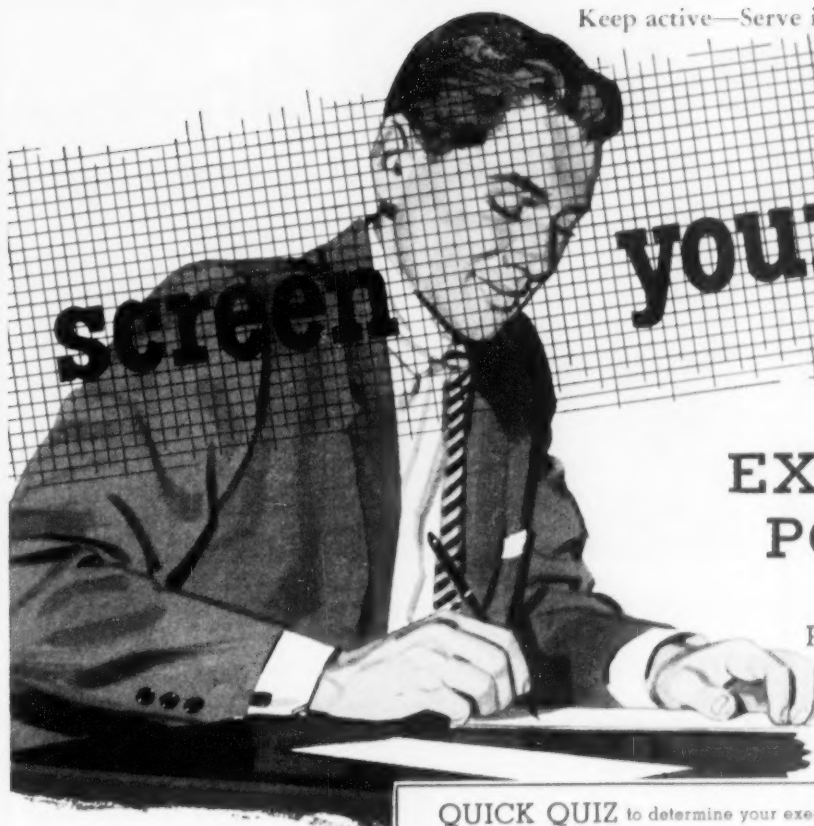
Has the 30-year Marine gone the way of other extinct animals? If not, he's going fast. After 19 years, if he hasn't made officer or warrant, he can retire or put his feet up and relax until 30. All he can look forward to are fogies
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 53)

Corps Quizz

1. *Technical Sergeant Harry T. Tibbs set a new Marine Corps record with the M-1 rifle in 1955 at Chappo Flats. His score was_____.*
(a) 246
(b) 247
(c) 248
(d) 249
2. *How many Marines did Lieutenant Presley N. O'Bannon lead in the storming of Derne on the shores of Tripoli?*
(a) 6
(b) 73
(c) 13
(d) 11
3. *The Purple Heart Medal was originated and authorized during the_____.*
(a) First World War
(b) American Revolution
(c) Spanish-American War
(d) War With Mexico
4. *Fired against homogeneous armor plate, at maximum effective range, the 3.5" rocket will penetrate_____.*
(a) 4 inches
(b) 8 inches
(c) 11 inches
(d) 6 inches
5. *Using thickened fuel, the M2A1 portable flamethrower has a range of_____.*
(a) 20 yards
(b) 30 yards
(c) 40 yards
(d) 65 yards
6. *The M28, HE, AT, rifle grenade (Energa), is capable of destroying_____.*
(a) Only lightly armored vehicles
(b) light tanks
(c) medium tanks
(d) the heaviest tank known
7. *In combat in built-up areas, how many Marines should be used to search a room?*
(a) 4
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 5
8. *The machine gun platoon in a rifle company has_____.*
(a) No LMGs
(b) 4 LMGs and 2 Heavies
(c) 3 LMGs and 3 Heavies
(d) 6 LMGs
9. *The fire team has_____ basic combat formations.*
(a) 4
(b) 6
(c) 8
(d) 2
10. *The automatic pistol, caliber .45 M1911A1, has_____ safeties.*
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

See answers on page 76. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

Keep active—Serve in the Reserve



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CHANCES are that a young man with potential executive ability will want to take advantage of the many specialized opportunities offered by a career in the Marine Corps. If you have decided to stay in, Congratulations! If, however, you plan to return to civilian life, you may be interested in a career at P & G where there is real opportunity for men who are not afraid of responsibility, hard work, and the challenge that comes with rapid advancement.

Men on the way up at Procter & Gamble rarely enjoy for long the comfortable feeling that they know their job so well they can do it with their eyes shut. Before a man knows his job that well, he gets a new job with bigger responsibilities and new things to learn.

In the last 10 years alone, Procter & Gamble sales have increased from \$352 million to \$965 million. This rapid expansion has created a need for personnel in every department and in every echelon. Since the Company has a firm policy of promotion from within, opportunities for advancement are frequent. Each operating group is small enough that an individual's progress can be closely observed and merit, imagination, and efficiency are rewarded!

If you are between the ages of 21 and 28, and have a good college record which demonstrates leadership qualities, here are the kinds of positions open to you.

Procter & Gamble is one of the country's largest manufacturers of soaps, synthetic detergents, health and beauty aids, and edible fats and oils for household and industrial use.

QUICK QUIZ to determine your executive ability

1. Do you want to be a part of a fast-growing, aggressive company in a highly competitive field of business?
2. Would you be interested in a career that involved real responsibilities right from the day you go to work?
3. Are you convinced that you have a high degree of imagination, aggressiveness and good judgment?
4. Can you work easily and effectively with all levels of people?
5. As an undergraduate, did you get good grades and also participate in college affairs?
6. Has past experience in college or in the service convinced you that you can motivate men by *leading* rather than *driving*?
7. Do you believe, assuming proper guidance and motivation, that success lies solely within yourself?
8. Do you believe that the selection and development of people is the single most important element in the success of a business?

If you answered "yes" to most of the above questions, you are probably the type of person who would fit in well at Procter & Gamble. It is obviously impossible to determine absolutely from this "quick quiz" whether you are qualified for the "growth" positions P & G offers young men. We hope, however, that these questions indicate the kind of person we are looking for. If you feel you are qualified, please write us for more information.

Sales—Special training program makes previous experience unnecessary; assures a man of the opportunity to progress rapidly to responsible positions in sales management.

Advertising—Men needed who can take on broad responsibility quickly in business administration within the framework of marketing and advertising.

Comptroller's—Opportunity for advancement into managerial positions for men with a business or liberal arts education and an interest in management accounting.

Buying and Traffic—Vital phases of our operation requiring top caliber men interested in vigorous business activity and participation in major company decisions.

Opportunities for recent graduates in Engineering, Science or Business who are interested in research, process development, equipment design and factory management.

Overseas—Opportunities in all the fields mentioned above are available with Procter & Gamble in major foreign cities. No contract or special language requirement.

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Mr. W. L. Franz, Supervisor of Employment
PROCTER & GAMBLE
Dept. 14, Gwynne Building,
Cincinnati 2, Ohio




Dear Sir: I should like to hear more about the career opportunities at Procter & Gamble. Please send me an application form and appropriate literature.


I received a _____
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from _____
(school) (year)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____








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Behind the Lines...



Sarokin, Mainard, Jones and Curtis index 1956

THE increasing number of Marines who have become collectors of *Leatherneck Magazines* has indeed been a gratifying compliment to the staff of writers, photographers and artists who strive to give our readers what they want. And it has been an indication that Marines everywhere are using the magazine for reference, and for backing up those ever-present rhubarbs about pay, leave, insurance, housing or transfer. For the men who enjoy proving their points by breaking out a copy of *Leatherneck*, we are planning a time-saving device which will eliminate the page-hunting process, turn up the point in question in a few seconds and provide more time for bigger and better arguments.

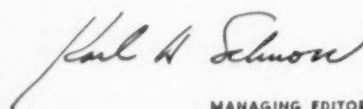
The deluge of orders we have received for *Leatherneck* binders which hold the full 12-issue volume of the magazine, has been overwhelming, and it has brought us to the realization of the need for a full, annual index of the year's contents.

Obviously, many Marines, former Marines and their dependents have begun to save the copies of their *Leathernecks* because they have come to appreciate the tremendous value of the information contained in the magazines. But we, the editors, who have experienced the exasperating task of research on other magazines which are not indexed, know that the information contained therein becomes far more useful when the reader can find it without paging

through magazine after magazine in a tedious search for an article or item he remembers having seen months before.

The actual indexing of *Leatherneck* has become a gigantic task, with our entire staff turning to in their spare time on stacks of cards which list subject matter, month, and page number. The information contained in answers to Sound Off letters is abundant and will undoubtedly be of the most value to Marine readers and their dependents. All of Bulletin Board's items will also be indexed for ready reference. Aviation, BAR's, Demolitions, Engineers, FMF, Grenades, HE, Infiltration, Judo, Kwajalein and almost any other subject familiar to Marines will be carefully indexed. The number of cards has already run into the hundreds and nobody has even bothered to count the man-hours of diligent culling.

We've taken everything into consideration, including the reader who has not saved his *Leathernecks*. The index for the year 1956 will be printed on an additional series of pages in the back of the December issue.


 MANAGING EDITOR



Al Capp — Creator of "Li'l Abner"



Harry Haenigsen — Draws "Penny" and "Our Bill"



Willard Mullin — Champ of sports cartoonists



Virgil(Vip)Partch—"Picasso" of panel cartoonists



Barney Tobey — Cartoon covers for top magazines



Milton Caniff — Creator of "Steve Canyon"



Rube Goldberg — Pulitzer Prize Winner



Gurney Williams — Cartoon Editor of Look Magazine



Whitney Darrow, Jr. — Sophisticated advertising cartoons



Dick Cavalli — Creator of "Morty Meekle"

The Famous Artists Schools and America's Greatest Cartoonists Proudly Announce the

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Now You Can Prepare at Home for a Fascinating Money-Making Career in Cartooning

If you like to draw... if a well-paying career in cartooning appeals to you (either part time or full time)... you may now get the training you need directly from the Famous Artists Schools of Westport, Conn. This celebrated art school will teach you at home and in your spare time, everything you need to know to prepare for success as a cartoonist.

The top men in the field have created the new Famous Artists Cartoon Course. They now can pass on to you everything they know about cartooning. In fact, studying their new course is almost like watching them work at work. You learn their every technique, every trade secret, every detail of their studio work.

Their course uses "show-how" instruction to give you complete, practical, personal guidance no other art school could afford. It contains more than four thousand pictures—almost all of them drawn especially for this course. As a student, you have the added advantage of *individual advice and criticism*. Your instructors keep watch over your progress, show you—with actual overlay drawings and

through long personal letters—how to correct and improve your work. Your progress should be rapid. In the very first lesson you begin to draw cartoons.

Right now, the cartoon field is booming. Magazine editors, advertisers, art buyers, comic book publishers and greeting card houses are seeking new talent for thousands of jobs and free-lance assignments waiting to be done. Whether you live in a city, small town, even out in the country—whether you want to work full time or part time, there are dozens of ways to make good money in cartooning. Graduates of this course will be first in line for the best assignments. So take advantage of this premier announcement to find out what this remarkable course has to offer.

Our fascinating, illustrated 32-page brochure will tell you all about this practical new course. It contains valuable information on cartoon markets and opportunities today and advice on entering the cartoon field. It costs you nothing. Mail coupon today!



You could be one of the famous cartoonists of tomorrow.

FAMOUS ARTISTS CARTOON COURSE

Studio 228-K, Westport, Connecticut

I want to be one of the first to find out all about the new Famous Artists Cartoon Course. Please send me, without charge or obligation, your descriptive 32-page brochure.

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PARRIS ISLAND

PI is still turning out its highly-trained Marines. And the credit still belongs to the men who train them—the hard-working DI's at PI

"Over the years and through the wars, Parris Island has put forth a remarkable breed of hard, well-trained and fiercely loyal young men admirably trained to serve the nation's purpose of winning the wars in which it engages. These men form an elite group which is the envy of every general staff in the world. On the battlefield they have never given their nation a moment's cause for doubt or shame. They have done everything their country has ever asked them to do, and usually much more."

General Randolph McC. Pate
Commandant of the
Marine Corps

IN KOREA, where Marines were pitted against an elusive, well-trained enemy—the strategy suddenly shifted. Chinese Red troops and North Koreans had combined forces to outman and outgun General Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller's Marines. He squinted through his field glasses at the snow-covered hills. Behind them lay more Commie troops. He hastily surveyed the glum situation.

"Well!" he boomed out through the crisp air. "We've got the enemy on our right flank, our left flank, in front of us, and behind us. They won't get away this time."

Helping to produce superbly trained and disciplined men who can attack under seemingly hopeless situations like those at Chosin, has been Parris Island's task for nearly half a century.

by MSgt. Paul Sarokin
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
TSgt. Charles B. Tyler
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

"Our system," explained General Pate, "is characterized by its exclusive employment of senior NCOs entrusted with the duty of teaching men to be Marines. They are selected with the greatest care, using the best means available to discover such men. In a Corps which has been unique in regarding the NCO as the backbone of its



Brigadier General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., CG of the Recruit Training Command at Parris Island,

turns over a platoon guidon to Technical Sergeant Frank Dowden, USMC, a Senior Drill Instructor

recruit training structure, an assignment as drill instructor carries with it the highest stamp of approval."

"The ultimate goal of recruit training," said Major General David M. Shoup, Inspector-General for Recruit Training, "is still success in battle . . . Well trained outfits," he stressed, "rarely break in combat."

"In recruiting young men into the Corps," General Shoup added, "we emphasize the fact they will have to condition themselves for combat. It has been this way for 180 years."

The prototype of today's hard-working DI, was the original sergeant major at the Marine Barracks in Washington, D. C., back in the era when the Corps had no boot camps. In those days, Marine Corps Headquarters was at

Eighth and Eye Streets, and the Corps had but one sergeant major. He was as tough as a professional prize fighter and served as the Commandant's right arm. In addition to his administrative duties, the chore as the Corps' drill instructor also fell to him. He swore, in an authoritative voice, that he'd either make Marines out of the clumsy, bewildered civilians before him, or he'd put in his letter for retirement.

When boot camps were set up at Port Royal, S. C., and Mare Island, Calif., about 40 years ago, the men selected as DIs were his proteges. They carried on the sergeant major's rigid standards of top physical conditioning and lofty discipline.

At Parris Island today, the DI is still king. But he's a hard-working

monarch whose day often begins at 0430 and doesn't end before 2130. "We always have a few things to do," said one DI, "like looking over the next day's schedule, checking our lesson plans, making up morning reports, and supervising the DIs junior to us."

Statistics compiled by PI show that the average age of today's DI is 26, his GCT, 107. Fifty-six percent are married, 27 percent are World War II veterans, while 83 percent saw action in Korea. Practically all have high school diplomas and some are college-trained.

In the past, this strong devotion to duty and the withdrawn existence of the DI, have sometimes combined to transcend the importance of his personal life. Marriages have been known to go on the rocks solely because a DI

TURN PAGE



Private Joseph Newell, Platoon 161, 3rd Recruit Training Battalion, got a new-style brush haircut.



SSgt. John Gaunce, 1st Battalion police sergeant, inspected silver-painted helmet liners for recruits



PARRIS ISLAND (cont.)

was spending most of his time with his recruits. He demanded perfection from his platoon; long hours were needed to attain it.

General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., selected personally by the Commandant to troubleshoot PI's training program, is determined to relieve some of this pressure. "Also," said the general, "since 1945, some methods have crept into our training program that are not Marine Corps. I am cutting out these methods—and I am getting rid of the men who use them."

No one within listening distance doubted that the general meant it.

Here's how General Greene, as Commanding General of the Recruit Training Command at Parris Island, is relieving some of that pressure:

A fourth drill instructor is being added to each platoon. This will shorten the DI's time on the field and enable him to spend more time with his family and friends. Night duty with platoons will be rotated.

Two new sets of DI quarters, with individual rooms, have just been opened: one at Page Field and another on the Main Station. Each has modern leather furniture, roomy lounges, including television, and new, self-contained messes within the barracks. The Staff NCO-style prerogatives will be extended to all DIs, regardless of rank.

A special DI Advisory Council, made up of the Command Sergeant Major,

Field Sergeant Major from each battalion, and the Senior Instructor of the DI School, give General Greene their enlisted views on training problems. DIs can air their gripes directly to the members of the Council, who, in turn, have direct access to General Greene.

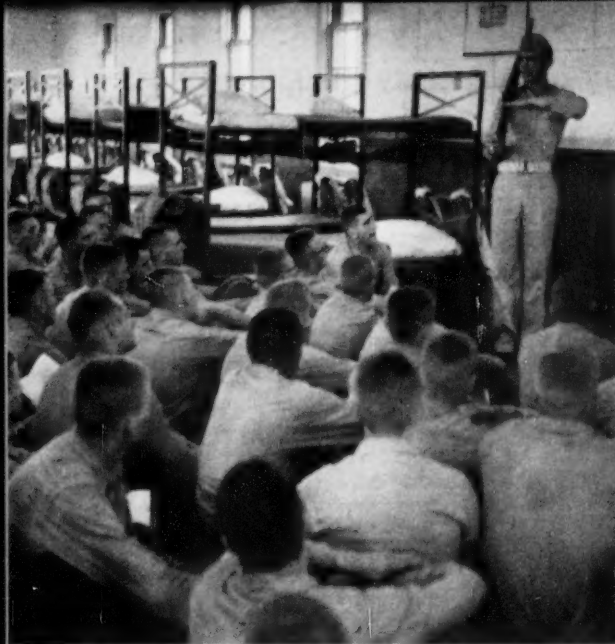
Recruit training for Marines has been extended from 10 to 12 weeks. Army basic training lasts eight weeks; Navy boot camp takes nine; and the Air Force uses 11 weeks. Marine recruit training was lengthened in order to ease the DI's burden and to give recruits more time to absorb the rugged training and intensive instruction.

Thirty-four additional officers have reported to PI as supervisors and monitors of the new training methods. These officers have been told not to get between the DI and his recruits. If they discover something wrong, they help the DI iron it out. The presence of these officers on the field assures the DI an opportunity to receive immediate on-the-spot advice on important training problems.

DIs now draw four extra sets of Summer uniforms free. Cleaning service will also cost them nothing.

For the first time, a vehicle has been provided for DIs. It is no longer necessary for them to use their private autos in the performance of their official duties on the sprawling base.

Plans have been approved for the establishment of an award for the "DI of the Month." Outstanding DIs who contribute most to the training program will be nominated each month by their battalion commanders for the



Sergeant Edmund Hale, Assistant Drill Instructor for Platoon 155, showed his recruits the proper method of presenting a rifle salute



Drill Instructor F. Dowden barked commands; recruits responded quickly

non-competitive award. Those who are selected will receive 96-hour passes, letters of commendation and appropriate entries in their service records.

Today, the DI is spared the spectacle of gazing at what, to him, is a progressively worsening lot of awkward youngsters who want to become Marines. A specialized group of troop handlers has taken over the initial task of accepting recruits.

The trainees are guided through hygienic units and given brush haircuts, which doctors say serve the same purpose as the skinhead jobs. The barbers, however, still accomplish their

tasks in a hurry, featuring the three-minute special.

Uniforms are issued, and recruits then are grouped in casual units to await the arrival of a full complement of 75 men. When that number has been reached, the platoon is assembled, and in the presence of General Greene, the unit is turned over to the DIs in a brief, colorful ceremony. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the boom is lowered in an abrupt fashion to clearly mark the transition from civilian to military life.

During the next four crucial forming days, physical and dental examinations

are completed, rifles and equipment issued, and the rugged disciplining gets under way.

General Greene has recommended that the DI's tour, now two years, (18 months with recruits in the field and six month's specialized training) be reduced to 18 months. After that, more consideration will be paid to a successful DI's choice for his next duty station.

"DIs now get free laundry, dry cleaning and an additional issue of clothing," said General Greene. "They have fine new quarters and their own messes. If they can produce here at PI, I want them to also get more rank and more

TURN PAGE



First Lieutenant Charles A. Barstow, Brigadier General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Major General

David M. Shoup, and Col. Glenn C. Funk, checked the recruits' firing program at PI's rifle range

**Graduates of Parris Island's recruit training are superbly disciplined
and they are an immediate asset to whatever unit they may join**



Brigadier General Wallace Greene, Jr., posed with members of the DI Advisory Council. These NCOs have direct access to the General

Photo by Capt. A. W. Rohde



SSgt R. C. Jaynes, Sgt. W. H. Bundy, T. J. Gagnon, and G. C. Seybold, DI's, relax in their newly-decorated quarters at Page Field

PARRIS ISLAND (cont.)

money. Parris Island offers the toughest and most challenging opportunity, other than the battlefield, to the NCO today. If he has the guts and ability to deliver on the drill field for 18 months—he knows, and every other Marine knows, that he is a leader."

To stimulate pride among recruit units, each platoon now carries an identifying guidon while it is on the field. In addition to the easy recognition of a platoon number, a rivalry is now being established among the units to be recognized as the best outfit on the drill field. "Battle streamers" for various proficiencies, such as marksmanship qualification, are awarded to platoons to be carried on their guidon staffs.

A "Recruit of the Day" is also being selected from each recruit battalion. The outstanding trainee wears a dress uniform and an arm band with the words, *Recruit of the Day*. He spends a full day on duty at Training Command Headquarters in an honor post.

Heavier emphasis is being placed on attaining top physical conditioning among recruits. Shortly after 0500 each morning, the trainees are assembled for mass calisthenics. A Marine officer, who majored in Physical Education, is in charge of the training, which is specifically designed to develop young muscles.

Recruits start with a strength test. Their maximum effort in the beginning is assigned a numerical index. Periodic testing reveals the amount of progress the recruits make. The program is designed to result in top physical conditioning of each man at the end of 12 weeks.

In addition, a graduated sports program has been instituted in such a way as to relate teamwork and team spirit to military teamwork, and Marine Corps spirit within the recruit platoon. A tough, new-type obstacle course is being built next door to each recruit battalion. On the bayonet course, recruits, padded like knights, battle each other with cushioned sticks. All physical training has tightened up. DIs and officers must stay in shape in order to lead the recruits through the strenuous athletic and training program now in existence.

A new athletic uniform for recruits is being procured. This uniform is in Marine Corps colors with suitable insignia on the cap and "USMC" emblazoned on the shirt.

Simultaneously, spiritual and moral development have been intensified. Recruits are encouraged even more than previously, to actively participate in the every-day practice of a worthwhile religious life.

To help achieve that goal, one of the first assignments in recruit training is the Chaplain's Orientation. Squads Right Drill, Marine Corps History, and rifle instruction follow.

There have been a number of other changes, too. For example, there is no longer a prolonged period of standing around unclothed while awaiting physical examinations. The recruits wear shorts while waiting for their medical exams.

On the field, silver-painted helmet liners, with gilt ornaments, and different colored trim, (designating their battalion) are worn by recruits. In addition to helping develop unit spirit, these helmet liners are considerably cooler than the caps previously worn. As for the DI's headgear, they are slated to wear the old-time campaign hats on the drill field.

Watchful DIs are also helping to foster a cooperative spirit. They designate the more experienced recruits, particularly those with Reserve or ROTC training, to assist the slower learners. These more experienced men are also used as recruit squad and section leaders, responsible to the DIs for the performance and spirit of their squad and section. In doing this, the recruits learn the value of teamwork and harmony—vital factors in combat.

The system of a few honor platoons among many platoons has been voted down by DIs. Their reason: too much time was taken from a seam-crammed program to compute scores. Too many corners were being cut. This, it was felt, cost the trainees some vital field work. Competition is now being placed on the basis of meeting certain established standards which permit any or all platoons to qualify as honor units if they work hard enough.

Other changes affecting recruits call for a speed-up in moving ATs (recruits awaiting transfer) to their next duty station. In the past, many trainees have had to wait unduly long for transfer orders. And, while killing time, they were used primarily for working parties.

Marksmanship will also rate more attention in the future. The top four shooters in each platoon, instead of going into the galley for mess duty, are now competing against the top four men of other platoons, furthering their firing skills and developing "new blood" for Marine Corps rifle teams.

The natural concern of parents over their boys in recruit training is not forgotten. Mothers and fathers are encouraged to take advantage of Parris

TURN PAGE



Drill Instructors F. Dowden and R. Manuel pick up clean laundry. It is traditional for DI's to represent the ultimate in military neatness



Sgt. Joseph Magee, a DI, visited PI's snack bar for refreshments during off-duty time. His wife and three-year-old daughter joined him

PARRIS ISLAND (cont.)

Island's "open gate" and visit their sons while they are in training. The folks at home also receive periodic reports outlining their sons' progress during recruit training.

Today, the duties of a DI have been delineated more sharply than ever before. "DIs were told only what we couldn't do," said one drill instructor. "Now we are told what we can do." This detailed outlining of responsibility has resulted in the establishment of greater stability among the instructors.

At times, the DIs still shout as loud as ever at PI, but there have been some sharp refinements in the recruits' training. Acts of personal humiliation, ridicule, hazing, profanity, or violations of basic human rights, are expressly forbidden. Each trainee is guaranteed seven and a half hours sleep, exclusive of guard duty, each night. And a DI understands that he may touch a recruit only to adjust his posture or his rifle—and for no other reason.

Despite these limitations, the DI has had no necessary authority stripped from him. He has complete control over the young men he is training to be Marines. He can still order a vitalizing shot of calisthenics, or have the inept take off for a couple of laps around the grinder, at high port.

Some DIs, however, feel that the shift to more restrictions on the drill instructor has come too abruptly. For example, one DI said, "You know, if you can grab a lad by the collar and give him a good talkin' to, he'll get the idea and straighten up. Now, we're forbidden to do that. Instead, if a recruit corks off enough, we have to send him up for office hours. When this happens, it's a serious matter and he faces a major crisis in his life. Sometimes he is washed out as a result of this procedure and we lose a potentially good man that way. We could correct that before."

"You can still correct it," insists General Greene. "A recruit can be led but not clubbed into being a good Marine. Hazing and maltreatment have no place in the Marine Corps. These men are all volunteers. They want to be Marines. Today, recruit training is just as much a challenge for leaders as it was fifty years ago. Bullying is the lazy out for an NCO not worth his stripes. No combat unit will tolerate him and his shiftless methods. I won't tolerate him here either. I intend to make the DI's job recognized as the most honored and coveted job for an NCO in the entire Marine Corps."

Staff Sergeant Wilbur L. Johnson, a seasoned DI who has brought 13



Recruits have been encouraged to attend the religious service of their choice as often as possible. Attendance at all services has increased



Mr. and Mrs. Lester E. Mumma, Cleveland, Ohio, visited their son, Pvt. Gerald E. Mumma, while he underwent recruit training at PI

platoons through boot camp, feels that the present refinements result in conditions that can produce better trained Marines. "This one I have now," he says, "is the best marching platoon I've ever handled."

Marines like Staff Sergeant James P. Gillece, a drill instructor for more than a year, do not feel that the changes have retarded the DI's ability to turn out a traditionally rugged and well-trained Marine. "When I graduate a platoon," Gillece insists, "I'd be willing to go into combat with them. They're ready. The pressure on the DIs should have been relieved long ago."

The heart of the DI program is the Drill Instructor's School, which remains

virtually unchanged from its previous role of providing DIs for the recruit depot. "About the only change in our five-week curriculum," says Master Sergeant William G. Ferrigno, Senior Instructor of the School, "is a stricter screening by the psychiatrist," who is referred to by the irreverent as the talkin' man. "Other than that, we haven't had to change our way much at all."

From a previous average of around 50 students per class, the number of DI students has shot up to approximately 100. And classes beginning this Summer, when peak attendance is expected, will reach an unprecedented 300 DIs.

During the latter part of May, there were 390 DIs training some 4000 re-

cruits. In June, 500 DIs were on the field with 800 trainees, and a monthly quota of 4500 recruits is anticipated.

Under Ferrigno's wing, the DI school has an experienced NCO with 29 years of Corps experience behind him. A tall, trim Marine with a graying mustache and closely-cropped silvery hair, Ferrigno is considered by many old-timers to be a Marine's Marine. He believes in keeping up with the new, but also in retaining the best of the Old Corps in today's streamlined units. And no student leaves his classes without knowing the correct way to pronounce "Lejeune."

"I knew General Lejeune," Ferrigno tells his lads, as he refers to his students, "and I know what he wanted to be called. It was never 'Lezhern'—it's 'Lezhune'!"

As a constant reminder of the school's mission, a large sign has been erected in his classroom. "From this School," proclaims the sign, "Go forth—the Makers of Marines."

To check on the effectiveness of the recruit training, as administered by the Makers of Marines, questionnaires are distributed among recruits. They are filled out and returned—unsigned.

One of the questions asked is: "Do you think you are treated as a Marine undergoing recruit training should be treated?"

Despite the many refinements of training at PI, Marine recruit training is as gruelling and rugged as ever. And the Marine who makes the grade is as proud of attaining his goal as his predecessors were. Recruits still sweat as much, work as feverishly, and jump as quickly as they did before.

There has been no tampering with the unique relationship that exists between a Marine drill instructor and his recruits. The basic psychological pattern, that pays off in combat, is unchanged. For the first few days, recruits still are snowed by their DI. As time progresses, they begin to like him a little. By rifle range time, boots look upon their DIs with admiration and respect. They are also unconsciously trying to imitate them and to act like Marines.

The combat-tested methods of military discipline and training in use for the past four decades are staying. The DI still knows how to keep a laggard recruit's tail draggin' the ground—without resorting to maltreatment or profanity. He can double-time his trainees, or give them the benefit of doing calisthenics.

As a result, the well-trained, superbly-disciplined, and highly-motivated young Marines who graduate from PI



A welcome break in the rugged training program occurred recently when Vaughn Monroe appeared at PI to do several musical programs



DIs have lost none of their traditional firmness in moulding Marines. TSgt. Frank Dowden makes sure that he gets through to his recruits

are still an asset to any unit they join. And the credit still belongs to the man who trained them—the DI at PI.

The enlisted man most familiar with the problems of the DIs and recruits at Parris Island, is a former DI himself—Command Sergeant Major Butler Metzger, Jr., a former Marine Gunner with some 24 years in the Corps. Metzger, selected personally by General Greene, is directly responsible to him.

"We are trying to take the pressure off the DI," Metzger explained. "He's had too much to do in the time given him, and we are going to help him."

According to Metzger, the big question that Marines want answered is, "Can PI turn out as good Marines un-

der the present set-up and with the present refinements, as they did before?"

Metzger's answer is: "We are turning out *better* Marines!"

General Greene backed that up with, "We have a tougher program, a better organization, more time, more DIs and more equipment than ever before—with which to make better Marines."

"And that is just what we are doing. The *old-timers* don't need to worry! I'd like to have them come here to Parris Island to see for themselves. We're still delivering Marines with Marine Corps insignia for eyeballs and with Semper Fidelis stamped on their hearts!"

END

POST OF THE CORPS

NAPLES



Sergeants Harriett L. Pillsbury and Patricia Cramer visited the ruins of Pompeii with Sergeant Walter Brozewicz and Corporal Herbert Wilson

ITALY

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard

Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by

SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel

Leatherneck Staff Photographer

THE ITALIANS have always said, "See Naples and die," but for the 167 members of the Corps' newest and most unique Marine Barracks, Naples means a lot of living.

Marines have been serving in Naples continuously since 1951, when Admiral Carney requisitioned part of the *USS Adirondack's* Marine communicators to act as an honor guard in the city. Later,

the group was reinforced and officially designated as a Marine detachment in March, 1952. Two officers and 87 enlisted Marines were carried on the rolls but as naval activities grew, the demand for more Marines had to be met. On May 16, 1956, the Secretary of the Navy redesignated the detachment, making it the only Marine Barracks in Europe.

The command is split into two guard

platoons, one billeted at NATO Headquarters; the other in the Hotel Terme Tricarrico in Bagnoli, a suburb of Naples. The mission of the barracks is to "provide security for all U. S. Naval and NATO activities in the Naples area." They man 18 posts—with less than 167 watch standers—at four main points: COMSUBCOMNELM/COM-MEDSUPACT; the communications center in the Guggenheim Building on

The Corps' newest Marine Barracks is the first to be formed in Europe. The unit grew from a detachment activated in 1951



These volunteers formed their own drill team under SSgt. Harvey Kirk. Practice sessions were held in front of NATO Headquarters

the docks; NATO Headquarters, and the naval activities at the Esso Compound.

The barracks comes under the sub-commander, Northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean and Headquarters, Support Activities for the Sixth Fleet in the Naples area.

The commanding officer of the new barracks is Lieutenant Colonel John V. Kelsey, who came to the unit from the Command and Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Major Joseph Di Frank, recently at MCRD, San Diego, is the new executive officer. For two years prior to the redesignation, the detachment was under the command of Captain Francis A. Gore.

Sergeant Major Wilbur F. Jacobs has the job of keeping tabs on the spread-out command. In addition to having the two guard platoons billeted in separate areas, the barracks offices are located in the CINCNELM Building in downtown Naples. Due to the many demands made on barracks personnel,

the CO sees little possibility of housing the troops under the same roof in the near future.

The Hotel Terme Tricarrico is the third hotel to house the 1st Guard Platoon, now under Staff Sergeant Bonnie O. Butts. Newly remodeled, the hotel was occupied in early July. The platoon shares the hotel with navy personnel also assigned to CINCNELM. The reliefs must turn out early since most of them must be transported across Naples to man their posts. The 1st Platoon is directly concerned with the posts spread throughout Naples. They man the desk in the lobby of the CINCNELM Building, the Guggenheim Building where the Naval Communications Center is located, and the Esso Compound where the Motor Transport and Ship Store Ashore are billeted. The Ship Store is basically the same as the exchange and is one of the most popular shopping centers in Naples.

The 2nd Guard Platoon, under Technical Sergeant Guy M. Ferree, is bil-

leted in the NATO compound at Bagnoli. The Marines work with the Carabinieri, the elite Italian Military Police. Carabinieri are not part of the Italian Armed Forces; they function much the same as our own local law enforcement bodies and such special groups as the Secret Service and FBI. Carabinieri are stationed in practically every Italian village and town to maintain order. Discipline is rigid in the unit and a Carabinieri Sergeant Major rates a salute. The Marines at Naples praised the unit highly. Together they man the NATO gate and are located in pairs in practically every building in the compound. The desk in Building "O", nerve center for NATO, is controlled jointly by Carabinieri and Marines. There is a marked, but friendly, rivalry between the units in military conduct and appearance.

While members of the 2nd Platoon are not part of NATO, the only posts they man provide security for the organization. They have organized a

TURN PAGE



Carabinieri Antonio Bruni and Corporal James Lambert shared the duty at NATO Headquarters



Changing the NATO guard requires a full circuit of the post. Marine sentries are in most buildings

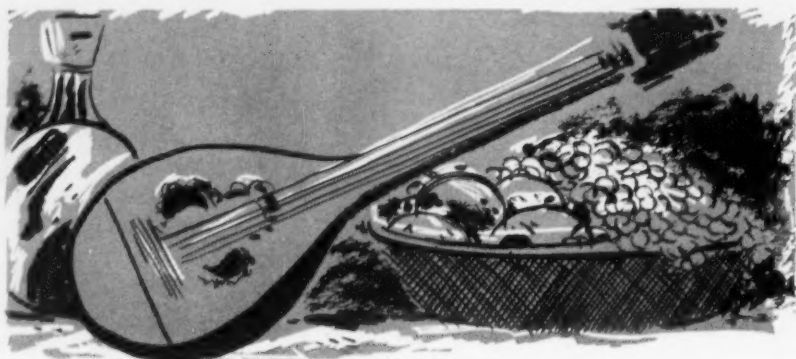
NAPLES (cont.)

silent drill team, on a volunteer basis, modeled after the Ceremonial Drill Team at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. Staff Sergeant Harvey O. Kirk, a former Parris Island DI, heads the team. They have performed in the Naples area and as far away as Nice, France. SSgt. Kirk was requisitioned to train the special color guard which paraded in July when the NATO command passed to Admiral Robert Briscoe, USN. The unit also forms the Honor Guard, along with the Carabinieri, for visiting dignitaries.

The quarters at NATO, built by the Fascists as an orphanage and occupied successively by Nazi, American and NATO units, are shared with Army, Navy and Air Force personnel.

The Marines eat in the consolidated mess and civilian clothes are authorized for all grades. The only Marine working in the mess is Corporal Edward C. Peterson. In addition to cooking for members of the U. S. services—on coal-burning ranges—the mess also feeds English and Greek military personnel. The Carabinieri and Italian units maintain their own messes and quite often Marines are invited to the Carabinieri mess—an invitation that is appreciated. While the food is naturally native Italian, the Marines report that it can't be equaled anywhere.

For several years, annual requalification proved a big problem to the Naples unit. In 1952, the detachment



was divided into three details and sent to Trieste to fire. The Allied Forces left Trieste in 1953, and, because it was considered too expensive to send the men to the British range on Malta, firing was waived in '53 and '54. In 1954, after many months of negotiations, permission was granted Capt. Gore to renovate the Italian Army range situated in the saddle between Mt. Somma and Mt. Vesuvius. While local authorities discount any chance of an eruption at that point, Marines noted that the Italians called the area, *Valle dal Inferno*—"The Valley of Hell."

Since the Italian Army fires only from the 200-yard line, using fixed targets and no marking system, the Marines had to build an entirely new range. Six targets, regulation American

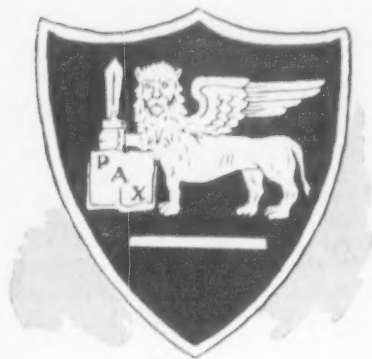
type, were finally installed and a 500-yard line prepared. Due to terrain features, it was impossible to construct a 300-yard line.

Even though an eruption is considered remote, clouds constantly drift through the saddle across the range and slow up the proceedings. The range is more than 1100 meters high, nearly 4000 feet, and even in the hottest Summer firing periods, the Marines are constantly wet down by rain and cooled off by the constant winds. Many of the Marines believe that a better spot could have been chosen since it is considered too dangerous for the buses to negotiate the twisting, steep road to the summit and the shooters must make the last three and a half miles on foot.

Just getting permission from the Italian government to renovate and use



Staff NCOs in the Naples unit
stand Officer of the Day duty



A six-nation color guard from Italy, France, Greece, Turkey, Great Britain and the U. S. was drilled by Sgt. William Alcon

the range required plenty of time and diplomacy. Building the butts was just as difficult. The pumice, finely granulated—and boulder size—keeps filtering into the butts and each round sends a miniature landslide down on the Marines. The Marines have one consolation. The range affords a beautiful view of Naples and the bay. It is undoubtedly the smallest and highest Marine Corps constructed range in the world.

When the installation was finally completed and shown to the Italians, they considered it the greatest thing they had ever seen. The carriers and marking system fascinated them, especially since it is considerably less dangerous than their own methods. The butts crew would hide, since the Italian army fires only rapid strings, race into

the open at the last shot, paste up the stationary targets and bug out before the next string began.

Regular infantry training is not neglected. Three areas around Naples are used for amphibious landings, attacks in rough and clear terrain. The landing beach at Ischiatella, north of the city, has been used several times but the lack of landing craft has limited operations to simulated landings.

With the exception of the Marine cook, Corp. Peterson, only one other Marine is exempt from standing post. Pfc Donald Harrison, a pressing artist, handles the volunteer chore for the 2nd Platoon. His minimum daily stint is 24 full uniforms pressed with a hand iron, plus numerous articles of uniform and civilian clothing. Both platoons wear Undress Blue Bravo on duty but

the Italian government prefers them to wear civvies on liberty. As a result, Marines have gained the name of being Naples' sharpest dressers.

The civvies serve another and very important purpose. They keep prices down. Whenever ships of the Sixth Fleet drop the hook in the Bay of Naples, prices skyrocket. A uniform means an easy mark and the troops and sailors are treated accordingly. The Naples Marines usually seek out their buddies off the ships whenever possible and even outfit some of them in civvies. Marines from the area also double up with the ships' shore patrols.

The members of the Naples unit are one of the few Marine units authorized to wear distinguishing badges. On the left breast pocket, each wears a scarlet and gold, shield-shaped device pat-

TURN PAGE



The saddle between Somma and Vesuvius, a still active volcano, was the only area open for Naples

Marines to build their range. With an altitude of 4382 feet, it is probably the Corps' highest range

NAPLES (cont.)

turned after the Lion of St. Mark. Originated in Venice, the device is used by the Naples NATO forces. The lion carries a sword over a book inscribed "PAX," Latin for peace, and is symbolic of the NATO nations protecting the peace of the world.

The variety of off-duty pursuits gives Naples a good rating. For the cultural, there is the San Carlo Opera which is presently featuring a former Marine. The ruins at Pompeii, buried during the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D., is one attraction, plus the many vineyards and wineries around Naples. In addition to museums, beautiful buildings and scenery, Naples is famous for cameo, mosaic and coral jewelry. While the tourists usually pay high prices, the Marines take their time and make inexpensive purchases. For those who like a little sport on liberty, Capri—long famous as a tourist resort—is just a two-hour boat ride across the bay. The navy maintains Milescola Beach for military personnel and their dependents—no bikinis allowed—just north of Naples.

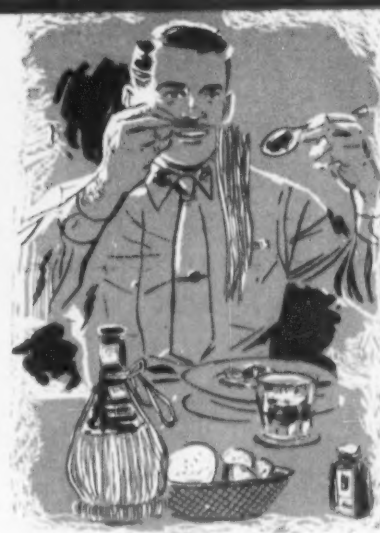
But for the real thrill seekers, nothing can touch a drive through Naples traffic. Just trying to cross a busy street is an adventure. No one walks on the sidewalks. No one pays much attention to traffic regulations. The biggest vehicle with the loudest horn de-



Traffic bound for the exchange and commissary at the smoggy Esso Compound kept Pfc Donald G. Bouthot hopping during shopping hours



Marine softball teams are favorites with spectators in Naples. Their scrappy play fills the stands and overshadows the win-loss columns



mands, and gets, the right-of-way. There is no speed limit and probably no more than a dozen traffic lights in the city. It isn't that the drivers speed; they just never stop moving and it's up to the pedestrians to fend for themselves. And, the highly volatile Neapolitans love nothing better than a screaming, arm-waving discussion of rights in a horn-heavy traffic jam. Italian traffic police have been known to walk away from a traffic tie-up with tears in their eyes, leaving the frantic motorists to their own devices.

The majority of navy vehicles have Italian drivers. More popular than cars, especially with the enlisted Marines, are the motor scooters and motorcycles. The volume of vehicular traffic in Naples is overwhelming and the scooters weave in and out, usually with an attractive *signorina* perched on the "buddy" seat. Marines have only one complaint about the scooters. They have to wear crash helmets and are easily recognizable from riders free of military safety rules. This causes quite a bit of sarcastic, sidewalk comment—in Italian.

In addition to the local liberty possibilities for the single Marines, Rome is only a short train ride up the coast. Probably one of the most popular tourist attractions, and easily one of the most historic cities in the world, Rome draws many of the Naples Marines on their off-duty week ends. Members of the unit are allowed to take leave in various European countries. Some take walking trips, some

tour by auto and a few lucky ones travel by air on space available.

The set-up is slightly different for married Marines. There is no government housing and public housing runs around \$80 a month. Food is expensive; Sergeant Major Jacobs estimates that he spends up to \$180 a month. There are other drawbacks. All utilities must be equipped with transformers in order to use Italian current. Most American products use 110-115 volt, 60 cycles. The Italian brand comes in 160-220 volt, 50 cycles. Married personnel say it is cheaper to purchase the necessary transformers in Italy.

Auto insurance is expensive and

Americans are required to have coverage. Gasoline, on the open market, costs about \$1 a gallon but Americans are allowed to purchase chit books which brings the cost per gallon down to 22 cents. Losing a chit book at the wrong time can put quite a hole in the pocket book. Repairs are also expensive and not always well done. Many of the Marines have purchased the small foreign cars which are more economical and better adapted to the narrow streets and traffic.

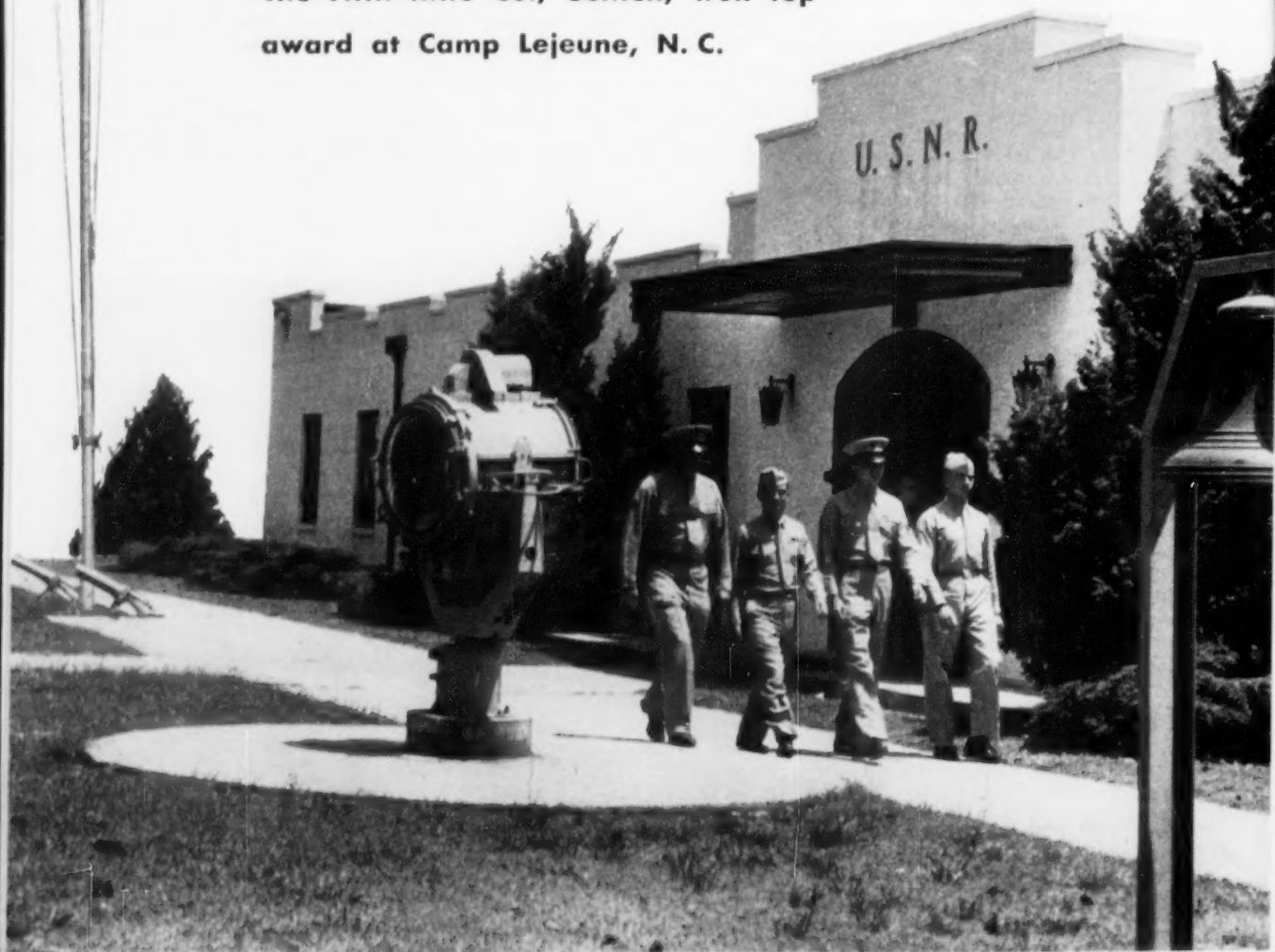
The navy maintains a good dependents' school and buses are furnished to transport the little people. Hot lunches are available. (continued on page 64)



Cpl. D. Woods and Pvt. Cecil Dickey learned from an expert

SAVANNAH Reservists

The Fifth Rifle Co., USMCR, won top
award at Camp Lejeune, N. C.





Mayor W. Mingeldorff, Jr., inspected the local Marines

The Fifth Rifle Co., USMCR, topped 66 other units at Camp Lejeune. They won the CG's trophy for "highest degree of military proficiency"

by MSgt. Paul Sarokin
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
TSgt. Charles B. Tyler
Leatherneck Staff Photographer
and official USMC Photographers

MANY HASHMARKS ago, when Franklin Wharton was Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, Savannah was known among shipmasters as "a good recruiting town." Local innkeepers like those at the Pirate's House on 20 East Broad Street, kept a sharp eye for men of the sea. When an unwary seaman would wander aboard bellowing, "Bring aft the rum," it usually marked the signal to swing the local machinery into action. By the time reason dawned and his head quit hurting, the befuddled victim was far at sea, ultimately aware that his short-handed but wily shipmaster had provided the gold to shanghai a crew.

Decades later, during the Civil War, Savannah became the target city of General William T. Sherman's historic march to the sea. The campaign, secured on Christmas eve of 1864, ended with Sherman wiring President Lincoln that Savannah was his as a Christmas present.

Today there are constant reminders in this old port city of 150,000 that Savannah is historically wealthy. General Nathaniel Green's tomb and the Wormsloe Plantation, where Royal Marines first came ashore with General

James Oglethorpe in 1730 to defend Savannah against the Spaniards of Florida, are local landmarks.

Savannah's curious mixture of Old World and Deep South has made it a Winter resort community of beautiful parks, old monuments, fabulous plantations, beautiful women, and scenic trees. The town is still laid out in the old squares which General Oglethorpe, founder of the city, designed in 1733 for simplified defense. History-minded citizens have fiercely resisted, so far successfully, all attempts to modernize the historical square design.

In a modern Naval-Marine Corps Reserve Training Center at 1407 Wheaton Street, a few minutes from Broughton and Bull Streets, Savannah's Times Square, is the Fifth Rifle Co., USMCR. Here the Marine Reservists share their home with Navy, Seabee and Coast Guard Reservists and the Civil Air Patrol.

The Fifth Rifle Company is presently the owner of the Camp Lejeune Commanding General's Trophy, a symbol of supremacy among Marine Corps Reserve units. While attending annual training at Camp Lejeune, last year, Savannah Reservists were judged to have the highest degree of military pro-

ficiency among the 67 Reserve units which trained there. And, incidentally, 93% of the 100-man unit from Savannah qualified with the M-1.

Some of the credit for this "high state of proficiency," belongs to the smooth-working team of Major Vernon W. Risher, CO of the unit, and Inspector-Instructor, Captain William K. Cowie, a professional Marine with more than 19 years' experience. Captain John S. Canacaris, a former Basic School instructor, holds down the billet of Assistant I-1.

Major Risher, a veteran of the Saipan and Marshalls operations, is known to Savannahans as the Postmaster of Station A. He is an original member of the city's Marine Reserve unit, an OCS graduate, and has led the Fifth Rifle Company since 1952.

"We've been blessed," says Major Risher, "with some good NCOs and officers." He attributes the high attendance record of his unit to the diversified training program, and points out that some 300 Reservists from the Savannah area have been shipped into the regulars.

Capt. Cowie, an ex-DI and former aide to General "Chesty" Puller in Korea, came to Savannah from the

TURN PAGE



Captain W. Cowie, I-1, conducts firearms safety class for Savannah youngsters. Police and school officials have endorsed the program



Expert coaching plus snappin' in gave unit 93% qualification

SAVANNAH (cont.)

carrier *Yorktown*. He considers I-I duty a most challenging assignment and spends many hours mastering the intricacies of his job. "This is more difficult than recruiting," he believes. "There, all you have to do is get the men; here we have that problem, plus the problem of keeping them in attendance."

The Fifth's administrative efficiency experts are I-I staff Master Sergeant Joseph F. Rogalski, a former POW, and Reserve First Sergeant Herschel R. Beville, a Reservist with 11 years' active duty, including the Philippine campaign. Beville, like his CO, is a civilian post office employee. Major Risher considers "Top" Beville to be among the best 10 NCOs in the Reserve program. Beville is happy to be with the program. "If I had stayed in," he wails, in a soft Georgia drawl, "I would have had my 20 in now."

The Fifth Rifle Company, USMCR, had its inception early in 1948 when Chatham County Sheriff William C. Harris, then Commandant of the Marine Corps League unit at Savannah, wrote to friends in Washington asking that his city be considered for a Marine Reserve unit. The reply was en-

couraging, but his major problem was obtaining space for a suitable armory. It seemed that no building was available in Savannah for a Reserve unit.

Spurred by energetic Bill Harris, Savannah's leading citizens quickly organized a *United States Marine Corps Citizens Committee*. Herschel V. Jenkins, publisher of the *Morning News*, and *Evening Press*—the city's two newspapers, was elected Chairman. Hansell Hillyer, President of the Savannah Gas Company, became Co-Chairman. Other leading business, fraternal and community organizations pitched in.

With that powerful backing, money for an armory began to roll in. On June 21, 1948, "D" Company, 10th Infantry Battalion, was born, and Savannah got its first Marine Corps Reserve unit, amid civic ceremonies worthy of the occasion.

The first drill night for the new Marine Reserve unit occurred a few days later. Within the following month, 175 men were on the rolls and, by December, the full quota of 235 enlisted men and seven officers was reached. The company grew to 262 enlisted—mainly former Marines, by March 21, 1949. Although it had solved its major problem—space for meetings—the Savannah Reservists still had to rely on a



nearby school playground for adequate drill space.

Despite its lack of these facilities, "D" Company had no recruiting problems. In its first year it compiled 15,822 drill hours, led the district, and was a strong contender for national drill attendance honors.

"We had," Sheriff Harris recalled, "a waiting list in those days. And if anyone missed two meetings, we drummed him out of the Reserve."

When the Korean War exploded, "D" Company was as ready as any Reserve unit in the nation. It was mobilized on August 21, 1950, and moved out to Camp Pendleton and Korea. It was activated again on November 1, 1951, redesignated the Fifth Rifle Company, USMCR, and moved into its new quarters on Wheaton Street.

Under the joint leadership of Major Risher and Capt. Cowie the once-a-weekers have become an important part of the community. Recently the Marine Reservists struck a blow toward retarding juvenile delinquency in the Savannah area. When worried police officials discovered that an estimated 2000 air rifles and .22s had been sold in the city, the Reserve unit, in cooperation with public schools, responded by organizing a firearms safety program. Lieutenant Robert Funk of the Savannah Police Department worked out the fine details of the safety program with Capt. Cowie and Major Risher. Now, Savannah kids need only a note of consent from their parents to be eligible to report to the training center for some expert coaching and safety instructions. An all-girl group asked to join, and soon Marines from the Fifth were being invited to appear before school groups to talk about the safe use of weapons.



The Fifth Rifle Co., USMCR, undergoing realistic combat training at Camp Stewart, Georgia. Problem: Combat attack on a small village

With Bill Harris, now sheriff of Chatham County and a former Marine boot camp buddy of Senator Paul Douglas, it was only a matter of time until the Junior Deputies of Savannah would become a reality. All kids from 13 to 17 are eligible. Marines give them top-notch instruction in the use of .22s each week. Highlight of the program is the annual trip to Parris Island, S. C. The Junior G-men make the trek to get some firing practice with M-1s and 45s, under the expert coaches of Parris Island's rifle range staff.

Savannah Reservists have a novel but highly effective method of organizing their platoons. They are established by high school groups, and the plan has proved to be very successful. "This promotes," says Capt. Cowie, "a natural and healthy rivalry between each platoon."

The first platoon is comprised of Savannah High School students and alumni; the second, Commercial High School; the third is made up of men from Benedictine Military School, while the Machine Gun platoon is a com-



Savannah's Marine Corps Reservists during their annual training recently at Camp Lejeune, North

Carolina. The Fifth Rifle Co., has also trained at Landing Force Training Unit, Little Creek, Virginia



Cpts. W. Cowie, I-I; J. Canacaris, assistant I-I, visit the Pirate's House. Marines were once "recruited" here to man sailing ships

posite group with loyalty to no particular high school. Platoon leaders are alumni of the high schools represented by their platoons.

Since its reactivation on November 1, 1951, the Fifth has trained at Camp Lejeune, N. C., and at Little Creek, Va. This year the Savannah Marines will again report to Lejeune for annual training. They hope to retain the Commanding General's Trophy they won last year.

One of the members going along with the group will be Lieutenant Thomas A. Amburgey, Medical Corps, USNR, who still wears the Marine Corps wings and captain's bars he wore as a fighter pilot with VMF-321. At that time the Doc was more concerned with looking for Zeros at Bougainville, Vella Lavella and in the Solomons campaign. After being released from duty, he was graduated from Louisville Kentucky's Med School. He then returned to Savannah and rejoined his Marines as their medical officer.

The Savannah Reservists include among their members theater managers,



Savannah Reservists and their guests visited Fort Pulaski National Monument, 15 miles from the city.

The fort, which was built between 1829 and 1847, surrendered to the North during Civil War days

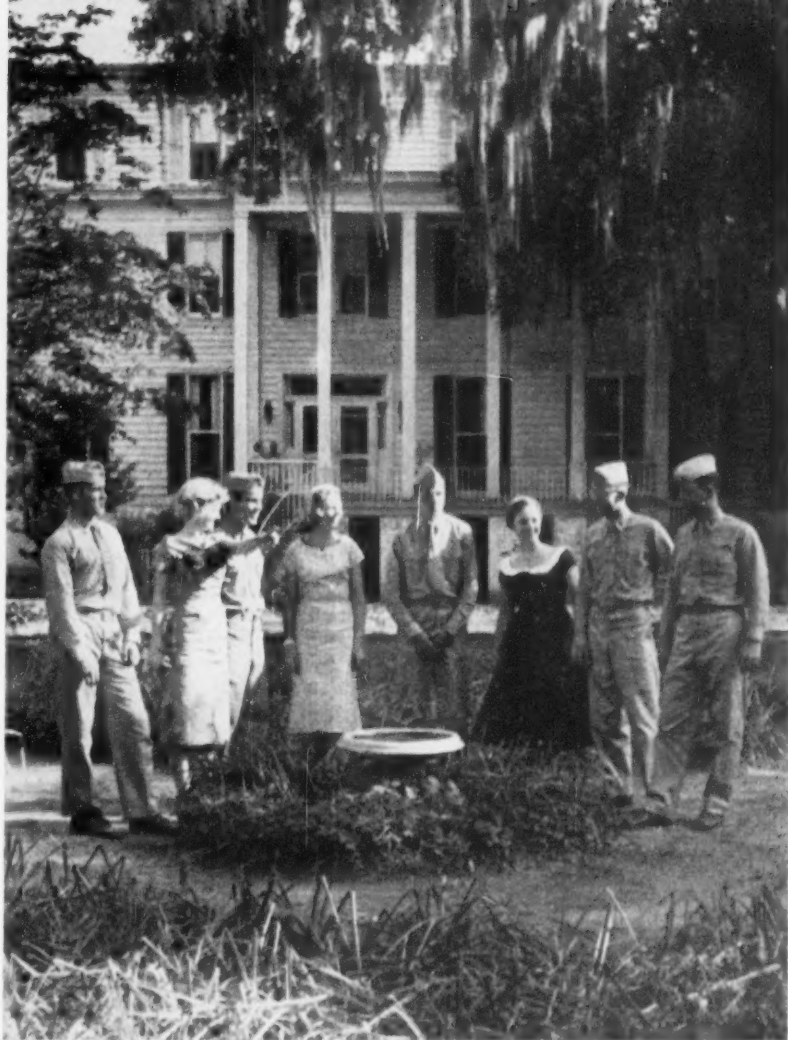
a postmaster, mail carriers, department store managers, accountants, salesmen, firemen, telephone repairmen, and students. Capt. Cowie estimates that at least 65% of the Savannah Rifle Co. is comprised of local high school students—with the football and basketball teams well represented. Pfc Hugh Sammons manages one of the oldest theaters in the U. S.—built in 1818.

An example of the close relationships between city and Fifth Rifle Company officials occurred recently when the local unit won first place in the Sixth MCRRD's pistol tournament and second in the rifle competition. Mayor W. L. Mingendorff, Jr., considered this a worthy enough occasion to inspect the Marine Reserve unit in his city. Together with Colonel John F. Hough, former District Director, and Lieutenant Colonel Henry D. Strunk, Assistant Director for Reserve, trophies were presented to local winners while TV cameras picked up the presentation. Next day the film was shown twice on local television news programs.

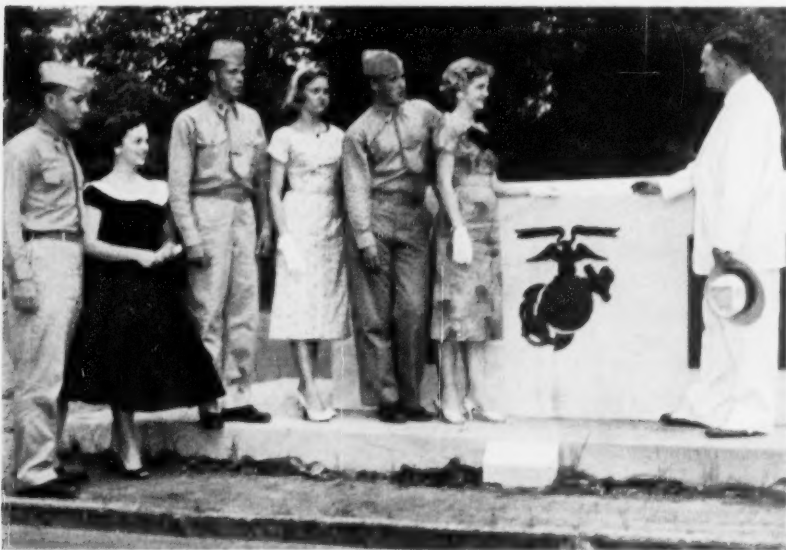
The recruitment success of the Savannah Marines is attributed largely to its Tuesday and Thursday night recruiting drives. On those evenings the I-I staff does a little door knocking, visiting and talking with parents of prospective Marines. "We get half our people that way," says Cowie.

A recent article in a national magazine cited Savannah as one of the 10 most improved cities in the United States. The Fifth Rifle Company, USMCR—an inherent part of the community—likes to feel that it helped Savannah attain this national recognition.

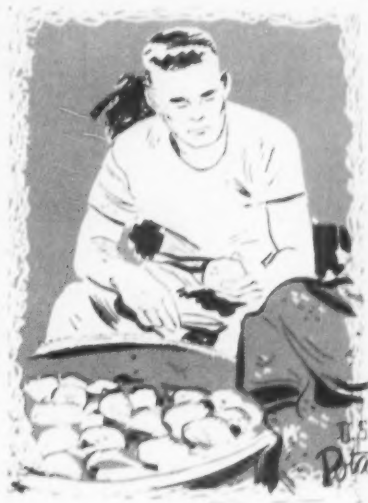
END



Wormsloe, famous Savannah plantation, is popular among sightseers. Legend says that "Capt. of Marines," Noble Jones landed here in 1740



Former Marine Bill Harris, now Sheriff of Chatham County, explains Savannah's Marine Corps Memorial to Marine Reservists and guests



The first helicopter assault in the Med was a routine operation for Marines, but the Turks were fascinated by the strange-looking aircraft



TURKEY HOP

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Official U. S. Navy Photographs



Marine crewmen of HMR-262 set an operational record by keeping every helicopter in perfect flying condition throughout the maneuver



DOWN THE TURKISH coast from the ancient city of Troy, Marines of the 2nd Battalion, Eighth Marines, recently chalked up another first. Working with HMR-262, one of the Corps' top 'copter squadrons, Marines made the first vertical envelopment in the Mediterranean area.

The objective was just outside the town of Dikili on the Aegean Sea near the route of march taken by Alexander of Macedon and his unconquerable legions more than 2000 years ago. If the ancient general had seen the battle-clad riflemen tumbling out of the daisy-chaining helicopters he would have been amazed and then envious, for the Macedonian was an imaginative soldier.

There may have been a ghostly crew of ancient soldiers lining the rocky heights of Objective Alpha on D-Day. They would be the heroes of ancient Troy, Achilles and Agamemnon, who gave us one method of attack and the disgruntled veterans of the disastrous Gallipoli campaign which helped the Corps form its amphibious doctrine. Military thinkers said that the campaign proved conclusively that amphibious landings in the face of opposition was impossible, but Marine Corps officers learned from the disaster and had refined the maneuver to include the newest striking arm in the Corps' arsenal—the helicopter.

There were modern observers. Twenty-four high-ranking members of

the Turkish armed forces, including General F. Kayabali and Admiral Kemal Arkun, accompanied Brigadier General Jack Juhan's staff during the maneuver.

All but one member of the Turkish group managed to get a ride in the "marvelous" helicopters—an oversight he was still bemoaning when the operation was completed.

To the 1500 Marines and thousands of Navy personnel from the Sixth Fleet, it was a routine, almost dull maneuver. There were no fancy trimmings or special missions; just basic problems in amphibious landing and vertical envelopment.

HMR-262 had been specifically requested for the operation by the skip-

TURN PAGE



Echo Company made the initial 'copter assault on D-Day. The following morning, Delta Company made

the second vertical envelopment of the maneuvers. Again the record was good—no 'copter casualties



Since only one company was used during the initial phase as airborne assault forces, the two remaining companies, Delta and Foxtrot, hit the beach in the time honored, and wet, manner

TURKEY HOP (cont.)

per of the *USS Siboney*, Captain Robert B. Moore, USN, when he learned that his ship was to participate in the maneuver. The ship and squadron had worked together on several operations in the past and, for the Marines, it was a "happy" ship. The crew shared the pride of the Marines in their wingless birds and operational records. During the maneuver, the squadron set another record—100 percent availability of all aircraft at all times.

The squadron had just returned from

maneuvers in Vieques when it was ordered aboard the *Siboney* for the run to the Med. Many were on leave and had to be recalled in time to make the move. The 'copters were flown from the Marine Corps Air Facility, Peterfield Point, N. C., to Norfolk where they were taken aboard ship. The assault unit making the vertical envelopment, Echo Company, was taken aboard in Sicily.

The majority of the riflemen had never made a vertical envelopment and were green as far as such matters went. Luckily, HMR-262 operations personnel were able to give the company intensive training including two flights,

prior to the actual assault. There is a trick to entering and leaving the aircraft and a bit of psychological conditioning to be done to accustom the men to flying without wings. The training also cuts down the time required to load, fly in the troops, discharge the load and then head back to the carrier for another group of combat passengers.

The company drew the praise of both Marines and Navy crewmen. Their CO, Captain R. B. Twohey, had won his spurs as a staff sergeant with Recon Company in the Chosin campaign.

There were other reasons for the pre-landing training. Safety is always a



Some observers were surprised to see the big tanks splash off the landing boats away from shore and churn their way through the surf. Marines learned this trick in WW II campaigns





Turkish observers accompanied the Marine units while they were maneuvering in the forward area.

The rugged terrain showed Marines why Turks in Korea were so experienced in mountain fighting

prime factor in any operation and teaching Marines the proper helicopter attitude—a fast, crouching run—keeps the mortality rate down. So well was the lesson learned that only two of the 144 sorties flown were medical evacs—neither attributed to the 'copters. One Marine sprained his ankle, another wrenched his back on one of the rugged hills.

The assault was in two phases, a regular amphibious landing by Delta and Foxtrot with Echo riding the airplanes to the rear of the "enemy" positions. The first hop, totaling 60 flights, transported the 266 men of Echo Company to Objective Alpha, a distance of 10 miles, in one hour, 19 minutes.

The most amazed observers, outside of the camels, were three local Turks who somehow found themselves between the advancing infantry and daisy-chaining 'copters. When the first plane came in, they headed for the brush. The Marines had almost succeeded in coaxing them out again when another 'copter began to settle. No one knows where the Turks went.

Livestock and poultry were also affected by the big-bellied Sikorskys; more than one shepherd put in extra hours during the maneuver rounding up stampeded sheep and camels.

In order to keep the maneuver area as clear as possible and prevent accidents, Turkish Army troops set up road blocks and control points in the area. But, small boys, like small boys everywhere, were constantly springing

up among the troops. The Turks are a naturally friendly people and their curiosity was aroused by the helicopters. Marine veterans of the Korean campaigns had learned to respect the fighting ability of the Turkish troops and were able to satisfy a bit of their own curiosity about the Turks' homeland.

The weather was good during the entire operation and on the second morning, Delta Company leap-frogged

a good-sized patch of real estate and moved to another objective in one hour. HMR-262 flew 49 sorties in the movement.

But, routine or not, the reinforced 2nd Battalion under Colonel Randall Stallings, and HMR-262 commanded by Major W. G. Voss, drew unstinted praise from observers and a "well done," from the Sixth Fleet and General Juhan's headquarters. **END**

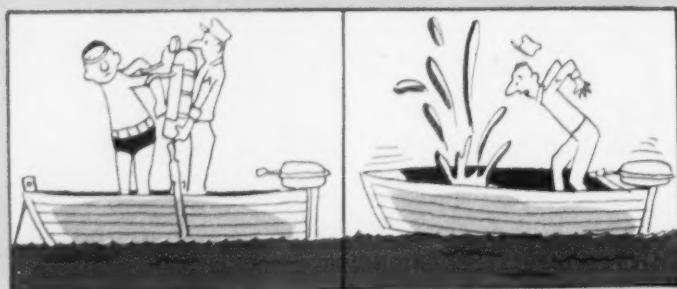


The camels and Marines seemed to find each other amusing, but the "ships of the desert" were prone to set sail at the sight of a helicopter

LEATHERNECK

LAFFS goes

Spear-Fishing



Leatherneck Magazine



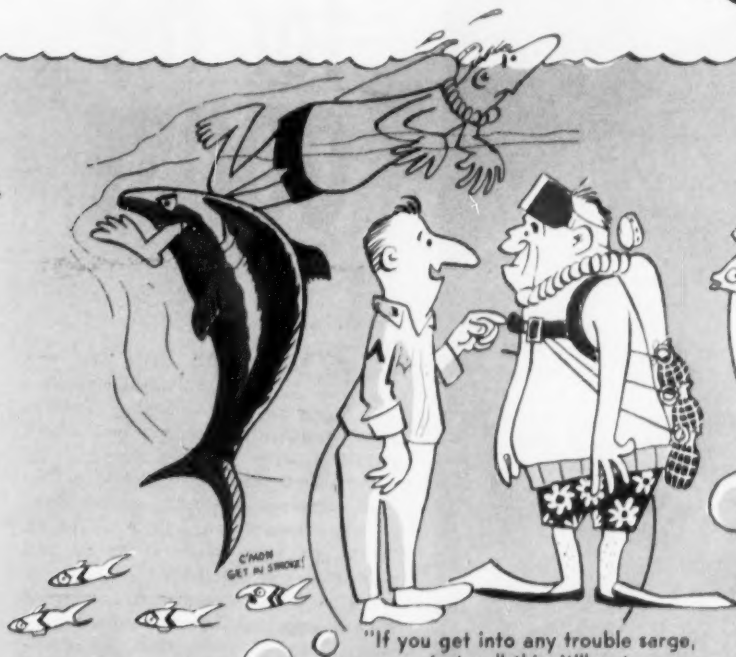
"To tell you the truth Stankwell, I don't think you need a weight belt or swim fins!"



... is a water cooled, rubber band operated, single fire, hand fed shoulder weapon. Its primary uses are ...

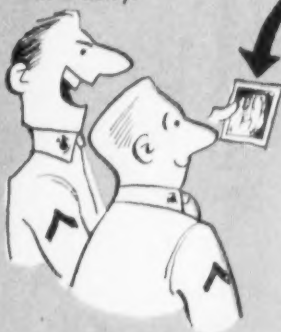


"Now remember Ellisberry, you gotta pay for any of that gear you lose!"

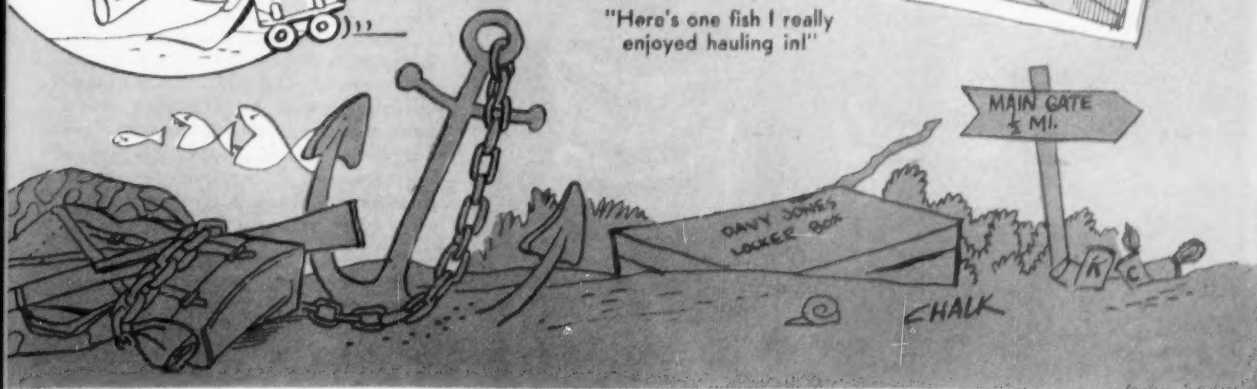


Leatherneck Magazine

"If you get into any trouble sarge, just pull this, it'll get rid of the heavy gear in a hurry!"



"Here's one fish I really enjoyed hauling in!"



SAUCE for the GOOSE

"CORPORAL HUMER, you idiot," bellowed Staff Sergeant O'Boyle, "what're ya dreamin' about, Birdbrain? Don't ya smell those spuds burnin'? Why dintcha keep yer bulgy eyes on 'em?"—Staff Sergeant O'Boyle moved menacingly toward the little corporal. "Now, get some more spuds on and stay there and watch 'em!"

Sgt. O'Boyle underlined his words with a long, cold stare, squarely into Corp. Humer's eyes, then he disappeared behind the range.

Willie Humer turned to on the grim task of getting a new kettle of spuds on the fire. This little episode was nothing new for Willie. The plot, characters, and result had been repeated many times since Willie had been assigned as a cook in "B" Barracks mess hall.

Staff Sergeant O'Boyle had left the gas too high; that was why the potatoes burned. Staff Sergeant O'Boyle didn't leave the carrots in the steamer long enough; that's why they were hard and uncooked. Staff Sergeant O'Boyle put too much chili in the chili sauce; that's why everyone burned his mouth. "And for all of this," Willie wailed, "I get blamed. Why if that cheap, two-bit, . . ."

"Don't just stand there lookin' at them spuds, Humer, get 'em out on the line," roared O'Boyle. Willie inadvertently jerked as O'Boyle's voice came crashing in on his thoughts. He turned and glared at O'Boyle for a brief moment, then seized the pot of potatoes and yanked it off the stove with such violence that the boiling

by David R. Cook



water sloshed over the edge and slightly scalded his arm. Willie's yelp brought a roar of derisive laughter from O'Boyle.

Now Corp. Humer happened to be an excellent cook while Sgt. O'Boyle was just a misfit who, unhappily for others, had the practiced knack of advancing himself through, over, and around anyone, and out of all proportion to his ability. Thus it was that after about the same time in the Corps as Willie, O'Boyle was a staff sergeant.

Although O'Boyle was undoubtedly jealous of Willie's ability as a cook, it was more a dislike for Willie that caused O'Boyle's meanness. The mess sergeant and the mess officer remained content with the fact that the "B" Barracks chow was tops, and Sgt. O'Boyle kept the boys working.

This was the way matters stood when Second Lieutenant Boyer became the new mess officer. He was a man of long and ample experience, wise in the ways of the Corps, since he had come up from the ranks in the days when a sergeant's pay was the same as a private's pay today.

Sgt. O'Boyle immediately began restacking the cards against Willie for the benefit of Lieut. Boyer. However, the new mess officer turned his back less often than the old mess officer, and he looked, listened, and tasted more often.

"I want those vegetables cooked longer, and I want them hot when they go out on the line," Lieut. Boyer told O'Boyle one day, shortly after assuming command.

In a matter of seconds the lieutenant heard O'Boyle bellow for Willie. "From now on, Bird-brain," O'Boyle began with a glint in his eye, "I want you to check them vegetables and make sure every lousy one is cooked. And make sure they're hot when they reach the line, 'cause if they're not, I'll let you simmer with 'em till they get hot."

Willie understood only too well. He also knew why the vegetables had been half-cooked and cold when Lieut. Boyer decided to sample them. Willie wondered if even a change of command would measurably improve his lot, but he squared his shoulders and vowed that someday he would find a way to get even with the ill-tempered O'Boyle.

One noon chow, a few days later, Willie was busy putting the food on the line before the formation of hungry men outside came storming in. As usual, Willie had made the sauce for the meat and potatoes. This was Willie's "piece de resistance." He could whip up the kind of sauce that would make the worst meal taste delicious, and the men showed their appreciation by smothering everything with it.

This particular day, Willie got the chow on the line and then retired to the



galley for a break. O'Boyle was also in the galley nearby. They had only been there a moment when Lieut. Boyer came charging in, his eyes blazing and his face contorted on the brink of rage. Both Willie and O'Boyle instinctively jerked upright at the fear of what looked like a first class chewing out.

"Who made that sauce?" Lieut. Boyer demanded, and the tone of his voice left no doubt that the men responsible had better stand by.

Willie looked sheepishly at Lieut. Boyer and then at Sgt. O'Boyle. O'Boyle's face broke into a sly, satisfied grin.

"I did, sir," Willie replied briefly.

In one miraculous instant Lieut. Boyer's whole demeanor changed. His face broke into a wide grin as he patted Willie on the back. "That sauce, Corporal, is the best I ever tasted in my entire Marine Corps career. Keep up the good work." With that he turned and walked away.

This time it was Willie's turn to grin. He turned his pleased face toward O'Boyle's in time to see the sly grin replaced by the look of a man who has just been cheated. Then the sergeant glared at Willie, muttered, "Wise guy," and slouched away.

Willie glowed inwardly for the next three days over what had been the first kind words from a superior he had heard in months. In fact, it was under the influence of this sudden, unexpected bit of praise that Willie made the first real mistake of his "B" Barracks career. He burned the sauce, badly.

Willie was in a panic. Life was hard enough taking the rap for O'Boyle's mistakes without making them himself. But it was too near chow time to do anything about it, so out on the line went Willie's first mistake. He crossed his fingers in the hope that Lieut. Boyer wouldn't taste it.

Quaking inwardly, Willie retired to the galley for a short break. As usual, O'Boyle was there, fortunately in the dark as to Willie's mistake. In a few minutes Lieut. Boyer joined them.

Willie was half afraid to look up, but when he finally did he was amazed by what he saw; Lieut. Boyer was smiling broadly. Willie thought, with relief, that he hadn't tasted the sauce. The

lieutenant addressed O'Boyle, smacking his lips as he spoke, "Say, O'Boyle, who made that sauce today?"

Willie was relieved but puzzled. He had tasted the sauce himself and it was pretty bad. Maybe he likes it burned, Willie thought, but he didn't say anything until he glanced up at O'Boyle. By this time O'Boyle was smiling too. He cast a furtive glance at Willie and then opened his mouth to speak. In a flash Willie realized that if he didn't speak up O'Boyle would steal his thunder.

"Well, Sir . . .," Willie began, but he got no further.

"Well, the fact is, Sir," O'Boyle butted in, "that I happened to make the sauce today. I'm glad you liked it."

Willie writhed inside with anger as O'Boyle settled back to receive the expected accolades for this bald face lie.

Suddenly Lieut. Boyer's jaw jutted out. He stuck his face near O'Boyle's and with a style undoubtedly born of long years of experience, he demolished the sergeant with his words. "So you made the sauce today, eh, Sergeant?" O'Boyle's face fell.

Lieut. Boyer raised his voice. "That's the worst sauce I've ever tasted in my entire life," he shouted. "If I ever find something like that on my chow line again you'll be sorry, Sergeant! From now on, Corporal Humer will make the sauce, then I'll be sure it will be good." O'Boyle looked like he had been stung by an adder. "Corporal Humer," the lieutenant continued, "it's about time you made sergeant. I'm going to recommend you."

Willie was awestruck as Lieut. Boyer strode into the galley office. Then he suddenly felt deliciously happy inside. He was so happy, in fact, that he didn't even notice Sgt. O'Boyle slink away to sulk. He wandered dreamily through the galley contemplating his new-found happiness. As he passed by the galley office Lieut. Boyer beckoned to him.

"Willie," he spoke confidentially, looking to see that no one was around, "try not to burn the sauce again. I don't think Sgt. O'Boyle will be taking credit for your mistakes any more . . . or your successes."

Willie grinned . . . sheepishly. **END**

After the Spring rains, 180 miles of rugged work awaited the Heavy Equipment 'dozers



FIREBREAKERS

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky

Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by

MSgt. H. B. Wells

Leatherneck Staff Photographer

OPERATION FIREBREAK is a hazardous bit of business but one which most of the Camp Pendleton engineers of the Heavy Equipment Section, Base Maintenance, seem to relish. Two weeks each year, usually after the last rain of the season, two dozen bulldozer pilots work from sunup to nightfall, gouging 180 miles of firebreak trails across Pendleton's rock 'n' rolling terrain.

"Some years, the Fire Marshal's office asks us to cut the breaks earlier," Captain Gordon S. Murphy, officer-in-charge of the Heavy Equipment Sec-

tion, explained. "But a heavy rainfall could cost us equipment."

With reasonable luck and good weather, the firebreaks can be made in two weeks, according to Capt. Murphy. Wild oats—plus barley and hay—which persist from the days when Camp Pendleton was a real rancho, are another reason why the cat drivers wait until the rain is over. A good storm would have the oats up and growing in the fresh cut firebreaks; eventually the grain stalks would brown out like the rest of Pendleton's undulating surface, and nullify the engineers' labors.

The firebreaks, however, are not ex-

pected to halt a brush fire racing across the landscape in front of a huffing wind. Experienced fire-fighters say a good blaze can jump any trail. Instead, firebreaks help control the sweeping flames by offering places to ignite back fires.

Firebreaks are important to the Camp Pendleton Marine base, according to the Base Fire Marshal, Chief Warrant Officer Benjamin E. Beck, USMC, the man who originates the request which annually sends all the section's cat skimmers into the hills. "If we didn't have the firebreaks," Beck said, "all of the camp—with the exception of the barracks areas—would have been

burned completely several times in the past."

Along with the Fire Department's request, the Heavy Equipment Section receives an overlay map showing the breaks to be cut. Through the years since the precautionary measure has been in practice, the trails, for the most part, have followed the same path, although some new ones are added and old breaks left to grow in from year to year.

Usual cause for change is a new range or an impact area. In addition to the firebreaks, the bulldozers scrape access roads to all parts of the boon-docks to allow fire-fighting vehicles passage to any point on the reservation in a hurry. The original overlay is transcribed onto the engineers' maps of the base—charts which are constantly referred to throughout the operation.

Before Operation Firebreak is mounted in the field, there is a small, unavoidable amount of paperwork to be completed. The mission must have the sanction of Base Maintenance, the section's parent unit; the three crews must be drawn up and snake-bite kits and corpsmen, requisitioned from the medical department. Arrangements are made with the mess hall to allow the engineers to eat early in the morning—0530—and late at night. Noon chow is taken along to the field.

Twelve of the best tractors the section can muster are used on the breaks. The terrain and mountainous task ahead demand them, but sometimes it seems that the operators spend almost as much time coaxing treads back into position on the machines as they do cutting firebreaks.

"This business is rough on drivers and 'dozers alike," said Master Sergeant Joseph A. Hostler, Heavy Equipment's first sergeant. During firebreaking time, he's noncommissioned officer-in-charge of the detail. Hostler, better known as "Chief" because of his original American ancestry, has been in the engineer field for more than 13 years. A rolled map in his hand at cutting time is like a symbol of authority.

The three crews into which the detail is divided include the South Boundary area, the San Onofre Mountains area and the North Boundary, San Mateo and Telega area. Each squad carries four operators, a mechanic, NCO-in-charge and his assistant. In Crew No. 2, Staff Sergeant Joe B. Church doubles as assistant boss and mechanic.

Although each of the crews carried a snake-bite kit, corpsmen only accompanied the North Boundary—San Mateo—Telega, and the San Onofre Mountains teams. These are considered the most precipitous neighborhoods, but a walk through the South Boundary area



Aboard a dray, a TD-18 bulldozer was off to the mountains of Camp Pendleton. It was the beginning of another 13- to 14-hour working day

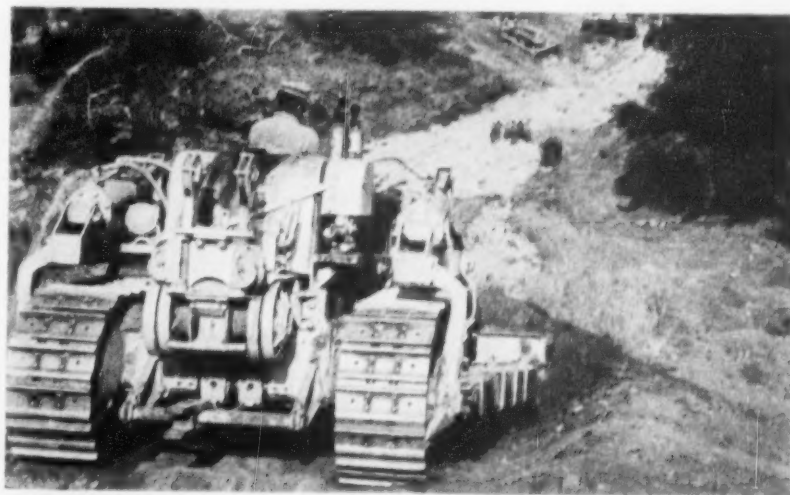
will disclose a number of menacing slopes.

There is plenty of danger in winding a mountainous ribbon 50 yards wide—approximately the total width of four blades, side-by-side. On level or slightly sloping ground, the four-dozer crews can travel in echelon, but descending on a sharp slant, they come down one at a time—for several good reasons. The blade has little trouble dislodging boulders big enough to break a man in two, and taking a plunge like an elevator is tricky work. As long as the operator can keep the bulldozer straight, the ride will be safe, but once the tractor starts sliding, it takes off downhill like a sled on ice. And it wouldn't take

TURN PAGE



MSgt. Hostler (L) and SSgt. Grennier oriented themselves



An operator worked his way down a 65-degree incline at Pendleton. One miscue could cause his bulldozer to take off like a sled on ice



A crowbar, and lots of muscles, were used to replace a track on a rack. The cats break down frequently when working in rough terrain



Cpl. W. W. Stine, foreground, helped pull a disabled bulldozer back to firm ground. He is one of the section's best 'dozer operators

FIREBREAKERS (cont.)

much of a nudge from a runaway bulldozer to set up a chain reaction that could scatter all four of the machines like confetti if they were traveling close.

All slopes are carefully maneuvered on foot by the crew chiefs before any cutting is done. Patches of shale or rock—usually hidden beneath sparse growths of scrub bushes—are spotted and marked for by-passing. When the metal tracks of the dozer hit rock, it's ice all over again.

Although the crews gather each morning in the Heavy Equipment Section's duty room by 0600, it often takes a half-hour to 45 minutes for them to reach the spot where they left their TD-18 bulldozers the night before. Personnel carriers are used on the shuttle runs—and sometimes have to be winched uphill to the day's starting point. At least one of the 'dozers in each crew is equipped with a winch. In the North Boundary sector, two cats have winches. It's probably the roughest course ever devised, and the tractors are continually pulling one another out of tough spots.

Fuel for the bulldozers, normally motored into the field by tanker trucks every day, must be hauled up in barrels to the mountain 'dozers of Technical Sergeant E. T. Levantine's North Boundary organization. The tanker couldn't make the grade.

The firebreakers spend a good part of their cutting days in the foggy clouds which crown Pendleton's peaks when overcast skies hide the sun—a fact which has prompted more than one observer to wonder why they don't draw flight pay.

Levantine's men probably had more jump-offs than the others. A jump-off, in the firebreakers' parlance, is where the hillside drops away at 90 or more degrees. There's only one way to come down.

"Lock the brakes and scootch 'er in," said Corporal William W. Stine, one of the section's best tractor pilots. Like most of the experienced hands in the section, Stine's face shows only complete indifference when he's in the driver's seat—despite the angle of the hill or the nearness of a chasm that falls away abruptly.

Standing a bulldozer on its nose is a feat most of the operators regard as the mark of a good driver. And while they can do it without blinking an eye or losing the ash from the end of their cigarettes, newcomers aren't always as steel-nerved. In fact, they often get "clutched up." Three of the pilots in each crew are veteran drivers, with the newcomer ensconced at one of the two

inboard cutting slots. Those who finish with the firebreak detail—and most of them survive—have a lot of valuable knowledge under their dusty dungaree caps.

It's a vocation which automatically develops good back and shoulder muscles, brawn which comes in handy when hard-packed dirt gets between the cat's tracks and drive wheels and throws a track, usually to the inside.

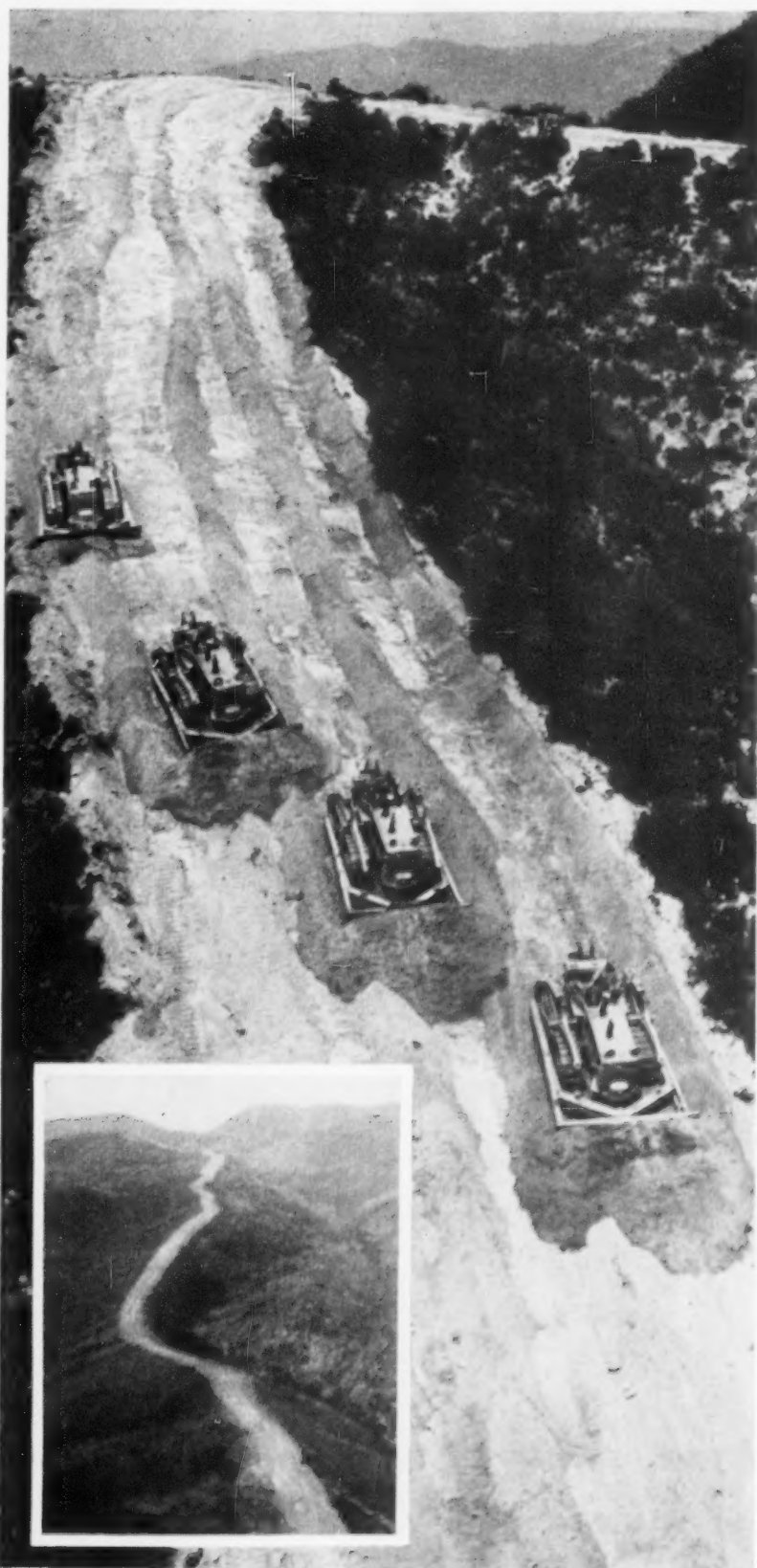
On one particular spiny ridge, loose earth threw tracks on all of the tractors, but they were stubbornly forced back into place by muscle and crowbars. The crowbars got the worst of the action and came out looking like pretzels. Afterwards, they were reformed in the section shop.

There's much to do on a firebreak detail. In addition to "walking" their dozers over some of the roughest landscape in the Marine Corps while swallowing clouds of dust, replacing any fencing they may have to remove en route, and vocally and physically coaxing stalled machines back to work, more than an hour's preventive maintenance awaits them when they quit cutting at dark. Thirteen working hours—counting time spent bouncing back and forth to their respective job sites—can make a long working day.

When the operation is in progress it's under the supervision of MSgt. Hostler and First Lieutenant Charles I. Herriotts, the officer in charge of the firebreak detail. Lieut. Herriotts, a former pugilist during his enlisted service, keeps pace with the trail breaking via a jeep—a contraption he regards as part mule, part mountain goat. While he takes the vehicle up and down almost perpendicular hills, there is usually a shortage of riders, even from the engineers who think nothing of parking their tractors to grab a stick and bash a rattlesnake whenever they spot one. On occasion, though, even Herriotts' dog, Spice, has been known to get out of the jeep and walk.

Herriotts and his assistant, First Lieutenant Thomas W. Jones, made sure the breaks were all cut and acceptable before securing the detail. When the job was finished, the fire department began lighting controlled fires 300 yards wide around the camp's perimeter, and troops on maneuver used the firebreaks in the vicinity of Horno Summit to make the going easier.

The bulldozer operators returned to the mild business of overhauling the camp's roads and grounds, fighting erosion or making mulch. Sometime during the ensuing year, carelessness may start a brush fire, but the blaze will be squelched with the aid of the firebreaks. And after the last rain of next Spring, the bulldozer men will be back in the high hills. **END**



Four 'dozers worked their way in echelon down a treacherous slope. The inset shows a firebreak winding across the Pendleton mountains



◁ Bill Smith, a 190 pound halfback, looked good in Spring training at P.I. He led U. of Miami scorers during 1953

Football Forecast

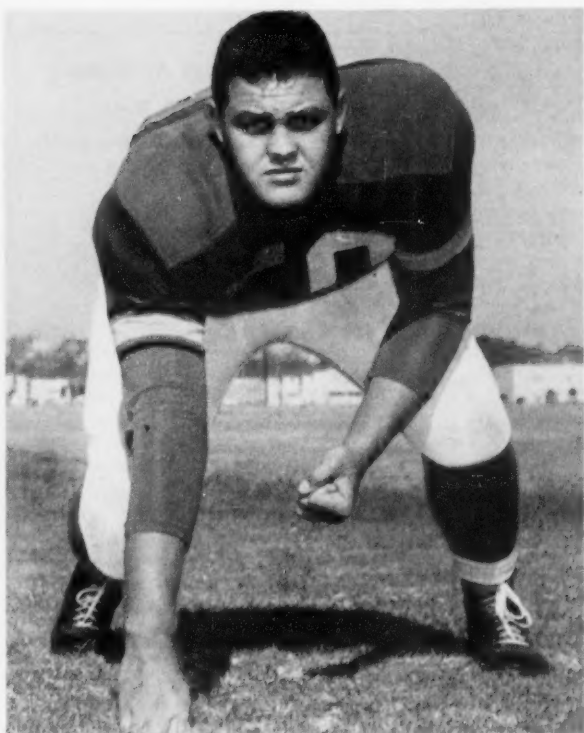
THE 1956 MARINE football season will be dominated by the "Big Five" of Corps sports—Camp Pendleton and San Diego Recruit Depot in the West, and Parris Island, Camp Lejeune and Quantico in the East. Cherry Point and El Toro will not field varsity elevens; Barstow has decided to stay close to its own backyard, postponing grid contests with Corps big brothers. The Prospectors will compete this year in the Desert League.

Out West, where some of the country's big name collegiate teams are still smarting from penalties imposed by the Pacific Coast Conference, it'll be a battle for individual All-Marine honors by players on the 'Diego and Pendleton teams.

San Diego has a new coach, Joe Polidori, whose assistants are Walt Cook, backfield, and Ernest Cheatham, line. Polidori has his task cut out for him. He has eight returnees (three lettermen) from a club which won two last year. Returning to San Diego is halfback Dick Pickett, a six-one, 195 pounder, who played two years for the University of Idaho Vandals. Pre-season workouts indicate that Pickett will be a strong factor.

The San Diego line has tackle Alan Moore and guard Bill Hannah back from the '55 squad. Additional brawn is supplied by the presence of former Washington State center Mike Connelly, and tackle Allan Plaskey from the Univer- (text continued on page 78)

by MSgt. Elwood R. Jones
and
TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writers



Tackle Alan Moore is expected to be a bulwark of the San Diego line. He weighs in at 238 pounds



A defensive back for Quantico in '55, Glen (Buzz) Wilson is a QB hopeful at Lejeune



All-Marine QB, Worth Lutz, returns to Quantico this year



John Hamber, tackle, is one of Camp Pendleton's outstanding linemen. He was selected as a member of last year's All-Marine football team

FIND FIX FIGHT and FINISH

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer



LIVING—at the moment—was pleasant if not pretentious in the 1st Platoon, Bravo Company. Drum's men had received a well-deserved change from the war at hand and were trying to make the most of it. Fitzmorris, the replacement who doubled as a tonsorial technician, was dishing up strictly regulation haircuts to those who stopped by the platoon's private barber shop—an empty ammo crate. Elsewhere in the area, Marines were cleaning weapons or clothes.

Staff Sergeant Drum, for many months now the platoon leader for all practical purposes, had dumped his

pack a few yards away from most of his troops but close enough for all of them to watch his ritual-like actions.

Some interpreted it as traveling music.

Whenever Drum pried the lid from a new box of cigars and began packing them in a round metal can for crush-proof toting, the platoon regarded it as a sign that action was imminent. The platoon sergeant discounted the idea when anyone spoke of it.

"We moving up, Sarge?" The Kid asked, haunching down beside the platoon sergeant.

"What makes you say that, Kid?"

Drum continued to transfer the black stogies from one container to the other.

The Kid squirmed. Right now he didn't exactly feel like a spokesman for the others. "Well," he began with finality. "We been noticing all along that after you finish fixing your cigars so's they don't get busted . . . we move up. So, we thought . . ."

"You guys," Drum declared, have too much imagination. No word's been passed. I don't know a thing about going anywhere. He gently squeezed the last of the cigars into the can, yet there were two left in the box. He stuck one in his pocket and jammed the other—cellophane and all—into The Kid's gaping mouth.

The Kid grunted, then he took the cigar from his mouth. "Well, do you have a personal feeling about going up? Y'know, a hunch?"

"No hunches. No nothing," Drum said. "Makes no difference. We go. We stay."

"Yeah. But . . ."

The older man scowled. "You got a free cigar," he shouted, "now, get out'a here and join your all-knowing buddies at the ouija boards."

Just as he was thinking his troops were beginning to crack, O'Malley, the stringbean—and one of the Bravo Company runners—startled him.

"Got your sec—gars packed, Sergeant?" O'Malley had asked. "Cap'n Roper wants to see you."

Drum dropped his empty cigar box. "What for?" he asked, bitingly.

"Can't you figure it?"

When Drum had returned from the company command post, he was almost annoyed to find that Fry—the platoon guide—had the men saddled and ready to move out.

"What is this?" he rasped.

Fry grinned. "Maybe we're psychic."

After he had filled in the three squad leaders, Drum led the platoon toward the front. Eight new men, who had joined the unit a week before, brought the platoon up to full strength.

Nothing spectacular, the captain had told him, and Drum had passed the word on to Sergeants Price, Jeffries and Wrigley, the squad leaders. The platoon would be moving up in a quiet zone—quiet at least when compared with the piece of real estate they had pried from the enemy's hands before the short rest. Stay alert. Flush out anything in the way. That was the scheme.

The small knoll, several thousand yards to the front and possibly defended by enemy soldiers, was the platoon's objective.

"Stick close, Junior," The Kid told Private Mills as the platoon huddled in its final assault position before the widespread hill. Mills, a young man with large black eyes predominating an angular face, was one of the eight replacements. He was naturally a little shaky, a feeling he tried to camouflage with wisecracks.

"When they make you general?" Mills muttered.

"Easy, lad. I'm only an acting corporal," The Kid said. "You'll have less sweat with somebody showing you the ropes."

"Maybe . . ."

The Kid said, "No maybes. An' I'm gonna show you."

"Yeah?" Mills said, doubtfully.

"You might live longer if you listen," The Kid continued. "We'll start with something simple, like Drum's four-point program. Which—if I read the signs right—is what we're about to take part in. Provided there's enemy up there."

The Kid began batting his rifle back and forth, whacking the front hand guard with open palms as he started second-guessing his platoon sergeant.

Drum moved the platoon forward, the Wrigley and Price squads on a line, Jeffries' men back. The old two-up, one-back. The air was crisp with early Fall. The ground was crusty underfoot.

A glint of sunlight bounced on something metallic betraying the enemy's presence on the small hill and causing the whole platoon to screech in its boots and deploy. Somebody started shooting at the spot where the flash had been seen. The enemy countered with a pittance of small arms fire, enough to let the Marines know the hill was occupied.

Drum will want to know more. The Kid thought, twisting his neck for a signal from the squad leader.

"Wh-what the hell we do now?" Mills asked hurriedly.

"Find the enemy!" The Kid replied.

Mills was slightly less than incredulous as his eyes bulged and his jaw dropped open. "Find him? Kea-rackers, he's right up there on that hilltop!"

"Not what I mean, chowderhead," The Kid explained evenly. "Finding him doesn't mean you know what swamps or boondocks he's hiding in. It's finding out where his strength is, where his defense is weak; how he's set his guns and how he'd tied his flanks."

Mills was becoming respectful of The Kid's battlefield acumen.

Next came fixing the enemy, done almost simultaneously with finding him. "It's cutting loose at him," The Kid said, "to prevent him from shifting his defenses to meet our attack, or to keep him from getting away. Nobody's gonna' pop his head out of his hole when you're slinging lead at him."

Where was Price's signal?

"I mean," Pvt. Mills began, sheepishly. "Why? I've got an idea, but I ain't sure."

"Drum's gotta have the info so he'll know how to fight the enemy—that's point three. Fighting. Outflank him, rush him, anything, any way that carries the battle to him and makes him knuckle."

And, The Kid recalled in his own mind, just make sure you throw your big punch at his weakest spot.

On the left flank, one of Wrigley's

"Base of fire," the squad leader ordered. "Jeff's boys are going up on the other flank."

"How soon before he's in position?" The Kid wanted to know.

"I'll pass the word."

"Then we go up, too?"

Price was turning to leave; he answered quickly. "Drum'll let us know. You know what to do?"

The Kid grinned. "Sure."

Mills, who was dripping perspiration despite the cool air, asked the obvious. "What do we do?"

"Finish him. Once you commit yourself, keep going. When you get an enemy down in war, don't give him a chance to recover. Finish him, one way or another, or capture him. Nobody escapes." The Kid pulled the cellophane wrapper from the cigar Drum had given him and put it between his teeth. He didn't bother to light it.

The squad's assault up the hill over-



3rd squad fire teams double-timed forward a few yards and dived to the deck as an enemy machine gun chattered angrily at the movement. Buck Sergeant Price motioned to The Kid, on the extreme right flank.

"Hang on to your hats! Let's go!" The Kid shouted, pushing to his feet and zig-zagging forward with bloody whoops. Mills followed, one hand holding his helmet as he had been told. A second machine gun added its stuttering voice to that of the first, but neither was able to pepper the target as the team popped into the grass and went wiggling away like snakes.

All the while, The Kid knew, Drum had been scanning the enemy's position, his mind forming a plan of battle.

"Awright, Mills. Tell Price the right flank's wide open." Then The Kid had his BAR duo commence firing.

It would be a simple flank assault on the side of the hill least protected by one of the enemy machine guns. The right flank was an even bet, but would have lost The Kid money. Price came sliding through the grass on his belly. Mills was behind him.

ran the flank and put one gun out of commission. When the rest of the platoon left its base positions to aid in the fight on top of the hill, the battle ended quickly. About half of the enemy soldiers were dead or wounded. The rest were prisoners. None escaped.

On all but one point, The Kid had mentally pre-empted Drum's movements. He felt pretty good at his score and wondered whether Mills had been able to grasp anything.

"What do you think, lad?" The Kid asked the replacement, who was slightly older than himself, but much younger in the ways of combat.

"If you're meaning that four-point stuff, I guess I understand. Find 'em, fix 'em, fight 'em and finish 'em. Right?"

The Kid nodded.

"There sure is a lot to this business."

"Sure is," The Kid agreed. "Takes a lot of know-how."

"And luck, I guess," Mills said.

The Kid looked up. "It helps," he said. "But if I was a general, I know damn well I'd never try to win war with it . . ."

END

In Reserve



Edited by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard



Official USMC Photo

These California lovelies competed for the honor of being chosen the "sweetheart" of Alameda's 1st

Communication Battalion. SSgt. Charles Clapper (left) and TSgt. F. C. Doney expressed approval

Family Squad

Either of two families who have sons represented in the 14th Infantry Bn., San Antonio, Texas, could be voted "Marine Parents of the Year." They have a combined total of 13 sons who are serving, or have served, with the Marine Corps.

The Armstrong family, of San Antonio, has seven brothers claiming the title of Marines. Master Sergeant Wade Armstrong is on active duty at MCS, Quantico. Technical Sergeant Jesse is the gunnery sergeant of a rifle company in the San Antonio Reserve unit. Sergeant Jimmy, now inactive, plans on joining the battalion in the near future. Corporals Ray and Sammy are both receiving disability pay for wounds re-

ceived during the fighting in Korea. Carrol served a tour and has been discharged. The seventh son, Francis, enlisted in the Regulars in January after two and a half years in the Marine Corps Reserve.

The Gutierrez family of Laredo, Texas, has two sons in the satellite Laredo platoon. Sergeant Tony and Pfc Javier belong to the local unit. Four other brothers, Ike, Henry, Richard, and Fernando, served during the Korean conflict. Mr. Gutierrez tried to enlist in the Corps during WW II but was turned down because of the number of his dependents—six sons and six daughters.

Capt. H. M. Butler
14th Infantry Bn.,
San Antonio, Texas

Early Start

The 13th Infantry Battalion got off to an early start with its 1956 Toys For Tots drive in the Washington, D. C., area.

Through contacts made in the 1955 drive, the Inspector-Instructor Staff has begun the 1956 campaign. In downtown Washington, many department stores were asked to contribute their shopworn toys subsequent to the 1955 drive. Many of the stores complied. The program has had a continuing effect—the stores keep contacting the unit with offers of more worn or unsold toys.

It is anticipated that this practice will continue indefinitely.

SSgt. Bob Roof
13th Infantry Bn.,
Washington, D. C.

Heroic Corpsman

Death took a holiday at Camp Lejeune due to the prompt action of a member of the 81st Special Infantry Company, Springfield, Ill., during the unit's recent Summer camp.

Staff Sergeant Robert L. Moore, a Regular, serving with the Infantry Training Regiment, was struck by lightning when a severe thunder storm came up suddenly. Prompt action by Hospital Corpsman First Class Cyril Melichar prevented SSgt. Moore from going into complete physical shock, undoubtedly saving his life.

The unit was participating in a field problem when the storm arose. When lightning came uncomfortably close, SSgt. Moore grabbed the field phone and requested the problem be secured. Moments later he was struck. Dazedly, he rose to his feet, handed his wrist watch to an officer standing nearby and collapsed.

The call for a corpsman brought Melichar within seconds. He found a faint pulse which soon dwindled and stopped altogether. Melichar applied artificial respiration for 45 minutes until the sergeant's breathing was restored.

Technical Information Office
Reserve Training Battalion
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Bull's-eye

Technical Sergeant Ulrich Drexel, Jr., one of the top pistol shooters in the Marine Corps Reserve, copped 17 trophies in 19 matches during the First Annual Northeastern Pistol Tournament at South Monson, Mass. Drexel is a member of the 1st 155-mm Gun Battery, Reading, Pa.

Competing against 137 shooters, Drexel distinguished himself by hitting in the black for three first places and one second place, with three different caliber pistols. In addition to gaining a top aggregate score of 2579x2700 with all weapons, he won the .22 and .38 caliber pistol matches with marks of 871x900 and 863x900 respectively. He placed second in the .45 pistol matches with 845x900.

In 1955, Drexel led his battery team to the 4th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District Pistol Championships and later captured individual honors in the Marine Corps Reserve Gallery Matches. In August, 1955, he became a member of the Marine Corps Reserve Rifle-Pistol Team which competed at Camp Perry, Ohio. He has been named team captain of the 1956 Marine Corps Reserve Pistol Team.

MSGT. Clayton R. Barrow
4th MCRRD
Philadelphia, Pa.

END



Official USMC Photo

Cadet platoons at the Millersburg, Kentucky, Military Institute were judged by Capt. L. Fuchs and TSgt. J. Tennison, 81st Spec. Inf. Co.



Official USMC Photo

Sgt. Don Waldrop (left), of the 1st Motor Transport Bn., out-shot his older brother, SSgt. Paul Waldrop, a Regular, at Summer camp

The Old Gunny Says ...

"TODAY I'M GONNA talk to you

NCOs about this business of discipline in the Corps and how I think we should handle it. There's been a lotta talk and some pretty fuzzy thinking on the subject lately and I don't want you to get confused by it. The Marine Corps has been pretty successful over the past hundred years or so in maintaining high standards of military discipline that paid off in many a battle. Occasionally some outsiders see fit to take a quick look at our system and suggest we are doing things the wrong way. This sometimes results in young officers and NCOs losing confidence in themselves, the Corps and in the methods of doing their job.

"Of course, no organization or institution is ever perfect in the way it

does its job or handles its people. There's always room for growth and improvement. The test of the system and its methods is success—in business or in battle. The Marine Corps has withstood the test for many years. Yet we are continually trying to improve our organization, training methods and leadership. In peacetime we devote most of our time to these tasks.

"Now, discipline is a most important element in any military organization. Discipline develops, by means of instruction and training, the self control and obedience necessary to the functioning of any military unit. Discipline involves the orderly conduct of numbers of men and it includes punishment for breaking the rules of the system. Without discipline, armed forces would be

armed mobs. There would be no unity and little cooperation. It would be like a football team without a captain, without plays or practice and with each man trying to carry the ball.

"In the Corps we have several other good reasons why we gotta have perfect discipline. History tells us that in hundreds of wars and battles instant, intelligent obedience to orders has been an important factor in most every victory. Another reason we must have battlefield discipline is that it saves our men's lives. Efficient battlefield teamwork reduces casualties. High standards of unit battle discipline also save men from themselves and their own fears and weaknesses. Now, in addition, all armed forces have gotta have discipline in peace and war so that large groups of strong and energetic young men can live and work together in an efficient and orderly manner. Without discipline and order our barracks, ships and camps would be little better than bull pens.

"Discipline involves both mental and physical training. Discipline ain't just clicking heels and saluting officers. It ain't just the manual of arms or saying 'yes, sir.' Discipline trains the mind to immediately carry out orders to the best of one's ability. The disciplined Marine can make his body react and work when it is tired or wounded. The disciplined fightin' man is the one who will jump up and charge when the man says 'charge!'—even though he's afraid of death. Discipline results in performance under extreme danger and discomfort—it's the iron in men's souls.



Without discipline no nation or its armed forces can remain great.

"Well, how do we get discipline in the Corps and the other armed forces? We certainly ain't inheriting it in large amounts from civilian homes, schools and communities. When a young man comes to boot camp and puts on a uni-



form, he's no longer mama's boy, he's a man being trained as quickly as possible to help defend his country, care for himself and to use and care for a lot of very expensive public property. Uncle Sam pays him to do this well. His officers and instructors are paid to see that he learns these things well. Learning to fight and defend this country is the most serious business in the world. There is no place in this business for weakness, self-indulgence or 'momism.' Trained and disciplined men, determined in mind and with strong bodies are required. These ain't typical characteristics of teen-agers.

"To teach our young boots discipline and to get them to respond to orders

we resort to drills. For centuries the purpose of drills, parades, manual of arms, exercises and military formations has been to develop obedience and to enable large groups to be quickly moved from one place to another. These drills are the greatest difference between civilian life and military life. Obedience training is the foundation of military functioning. By its very special nature this training, peculiar to the military, requires a special system of rewards and punishments. That's why we've got a Military Code of Justice and the different ranks of officers and NCOs.

"In order to teach discipline each man must be instructed and supervised. All the details of his conduct, appearance and action must be watched. You NCOs are the chief supervisors. You are the ones who gotta teach the details of being a Marine, explain the character of Marines, set the example of conduct and appearance, and see that new men conform to our standards. You are the ones who pass on the orders from above and see that they are quickly executed in the proper way. You are the small unit leaders and basic instructors. For these responsibilities all us NCOs are given increased rank, pay and privileges.

"To do our job and carry our responsibilities us NCOs gotta maintain discipline and be obeyed. We can't be running to an officer every time some of our men dope off. We shouldn't have to run some man up to the front office for minor troubles. To maintain high standards of discipline in the Marine Corps the NCOs must be able to employ good judgment. This is part of the NCO's responsibility. Now, degree of employment of authority is a continuous part of the job of any officer or NCO. Mistakes have been made in the past and will be made in the future in every rank. That is

why we go to school; that is why we train and select individuals for promotion. We want responsibility and authority to go only to the most fit, the wisest—the men with the best judgment. However, when mistakes are made in judgment by some individual let's not say that the responsibility should be given to higher rank. If a company loses a fight that don't mean that all companies should be commanded by majors. If a squad leader gets his squad in trouble, that don't mean all squads should be commanded by second lieutenants.

"Well, what can you NCOs do to insure that you properly teach and maintain the discipline expected in the Corps—and how can you avoid the pitfalls that accompany responsibility and authority?

"First of all, know your job and the bounds of your authority. Be fair and firm in all your dealings with your men. Discipline is developed when NCOs correct their men immediately and on the spot in no uncertain terms. Do not attempt to lead by threat or punishment. Don't be lenient to individuals you hope will improve. Don't pick on a few individuals. You don't need to shout and curse.

"Try to get at the cause of disobedience or misunderstanding. Then correct the cause. Before you recommend any punishment ask yourself the question: "What good will it achieve?"

"There are many techniques you can use to teach and enforce discipline in the Marine Corps. They are the methods of command and leadership. When you are in doubt about procedures, discuss them with your officers. But remember this; in the Marine Corps your duty and obligation to your men will not tolerate sloppy discipline or lax training." **END**

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 10]

and occasionally a pay increase. So most will retire.

The Marine Corps has spent a lot of money on training in 20 years and these men aren't exactly senile when they reach 38 or 40. Yet, since they cannot hope for promotion (most are master sergeants by the time they have 19 years in), all incentive is removed.

Were these regulations intended to force retirement or were they accidental accumulations of rulings which accomplish the same purpose?

It won't help us—we're already planning our retirement soon. But there are

many more in the same squeeze now and will continue to be—maybe something will happen to keep them in. Either a new rating or letting warrant be the old-timer's rank or something.

Anyway, now I've sounded off about something I feel deeply about.

Name withheld by request

● We've had many similar letters concurring with your views. A couple of these correspondents pointed out this interesting arithmetical computation in connection with retirement or transfer of an E-7 to the FMCR after 20 years of service. The gross pay of an E-7 at 20 years is \$438.60, allowing for the maximum number of dependents. An E-7's retainer pay is \$152.10, for which all the Corps receives is the man's name on the FMCR list. A W-1's gross pay at 20 years is \$470.38. Thus, if an able

E-7 were persuaded to stay in the Corps for a full 30 years' service, and if he were promoted to Warrant Officer after 20 years' service, the net cost of this Warrant per month would be \$318.28 (\$470.38 minus \$152.10) plus the intangible value of 20 years' experience.—Ed.

HAND SALUTE

Dear Sir:

I'm a former Marine in an argument with three ex-Navy men regarding saluting with the left hand. I was taught that the only one authorized to salute with his left hand is the Boatswain's mate when he's piping officers aboard ship.

The Navy people say any Navy man can salute with the left hand if it's

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 73)

LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS

SECOND QUARTER

FIFTH ANNUAL



High Rifle

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal and \$80

Cpl. Edward H. Eckman—241
"G" Company
3d Battalion
11th Marines
1st Marine Division, FMF
Camp Pendleton, California



Second Place

Winchester Shotgun, Silver Medal and \$70

Cpl. Frank D. Brewer—241
"D" Company
7th Engineer Battalion
1st Marine Division, FMF
Camp Pendleton, California



Third Place

Winchester Carbine, Bronze Medal and \$60

Cpl. Gayle M. Stalheim—241
Headquarters Company
Headquarters Battalion
1st Marine Division, FMF
Camp Pendleton, California



HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE SECOND QUARTER

LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

IN ADDITION TO THESE PRIZES, ALL WINNERS
RECEIVED A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

STAFF NCOs

240 MSgt J. H. Fraser
MAG-31, MCAS, Miami

SGTs—CPLs

240 Sgt D. H. Johnson
2dAmphTrngBn, Camp Lejeune

PFCs—PVTS

240 Pfc R. M. Wandt
MCAS, El Toro

RECRUITS

240 Pvt P. T. Purcell
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$50 IN CASH

WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$40 IN CASH

240 SSgt D. L. Fleury
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

240 Sgt J. M. Wheatley
MCB, Camp Pendleton

240 Pfc L. N. Gibson
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

239 Pvt D. R. Litchfield
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$30 IN CASH

239 TSgt W. R. Olafson
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

239 Cpl A. J. Ellis
MB, Navy #3923, FPO, SFRan

239 Pfc B. B. Couch
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

237 Pvt W. W. Locke
3dRecTrngBn, Parris Island

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$20 IN CASH

238 TSgt L. T. Baxter
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

238 Cpl R. A. Barnes
1stMAW, FPO, San Francisco

238 Pfc D. S. Raleigh
MCB, Camp Pendleton

237 Pvt J. O. Ellefson
MCRD, San Diego

238 TSgt R. E. Baxter
AmphTrngComd, Coronado, Calif.

238 Sgt H. B. O'Conner, Jr.
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

237 Pfc J. H. Anderson
MCB, Camp Pendleton

235 Pvt A. P. Miral
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

237 SSgt J. O. Foster
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

238 Cpl H. L. McClure
WpnsTrngBn, Parris Island

237 Pfc G. L. Lovejoy
WpnsTrngBn, Parris Island

235 Pvt J. W. Morrison
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

237 TSgt J. W. Parrish
MCRD, Parris Island

237 Sgt D. W. Scott
MCB, Camp Pendleton

236 Pfc T. L. Jones
3dMarDiv, FPO, SFRan

234 Pvt R. A. Potocki
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

237 SSgt D. F. Smith
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

237 Sgt N. K. Bush
MCB, Camp Pendleton

236 Pfc G. F. Belfatto
NAS, Quonset Point, R. I.

234 Pvt R. A. Nolan
3dRecTrngBn, San Diego

WINNERS OF \$10 IN CASH

237 SSgt B. H. Cobb
WpnsTrngBn, San Diego
237 SSgt T. R. Pettigrew
MCB, Camp Pendleton
237 TSgt E. H. Schwartz
MAD, NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.

237 Cpl R. H. Miller
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton
237 Cpl E. R. Jaramillo
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton
237 Cpl V. J. Murray
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

236 Pfc N. C. Birman
1stCSG, Camp Pendleton
235 Pfc W. V. Univas
NSA, Fort Meade, Md.
235 Pfc E. J. Pederson
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

234 Pvt C. Morton, Jr.
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego
234 Pvt C. C. King, Jr.
4thRecTrngBn, Parris Island
234 Pvt F. J. Conti
1stRecTrngBn, Parris Island

237 SSgt W. E. York
MCSFA, Portsmouth, Va.

237 Cpl D. L. Garcia
2dMAW, Cherry Point

235 Pfc C. Enriquez, Jr.
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

233 Pvt R. H. Atwell
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

236 SSgt G. L. Shade
FMFLant, Norfolk, Va.

237 Cpl J. M. Treacy
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

235 Pfc B. E. Elson
3dMarDiv, FPO, SFRan

233 Pvt C. R. Bednarsky
1stRecTrngBn, Parris Island

236 TSgt S. S. Carr
MB, NB, Philadelphia

236 Cpl J. D. Russell
MCB, Camp Pendleton

235 Pfc E. L. Boone
MCB, Camp Pendleton

233 Pvt E. A. Wroblewski
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

236 SSgt J. B. Ward
WpnsTrngBn, Parris Island

236 Sgt G. A. Peterelt
MCTC, 29 Palms, Calif.

235 Pfc J. R. Lewis
MCTC, 29 Palms, Calif.

233 Pvt J. D. Isham
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

236 TSgt J. D. Toolis
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

236 Sgt W. E. Miles
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

235 Pfc H. Jenkins
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

233 Pvt W. W. Hrach
2dRecTrngBn, Parris Island

236 TSgt R. J. Wehner
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

236 Sgt W. B. Dobbie, Jr.
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

234 Pfc R. K. Evans
MCB, Camp Pendleton

232 Pvt C. W. Wahl
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

236 SSgt W. L. Fleming, Sr.
MCRD, Parris Island

235 Cpl H. L. Casey
MB, NAS, San Diego

234 Pfc E. R. Raising
1stMAW, FPO, SFRan

232 Pvt R. S. Wadsworth
4thRecTrngBn, Parris Island

236 TSgt J. A. Morgan
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

235 Cpl H. E. Navak
MCSC, Barstow, Calif.

234 Pfc F. T. Thrower
MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif.

232 Pvt D. J. Schellenberg, Jr.
MCRD, San Diego

236 MSgt H. L. Golden
MAG-31, MCAS, Miami

235 Sgt J. A. Meadey
1stCSG, Camp Pendleton

234 Pfc V. L. Cantrell
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

231 Pvt W. R. Kast
3dRecTrngBn, Parris Island

IF I WERE COMMANDANT



Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 200 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number.

The following letter to "If I Were Commandant," was inspired by a discussion period for Staff NCOs at Cherry Point, N. C. The discussion, which was conducted by Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Drake, Enlisted Coordinator Section, Detail Branch, HQMC, was part of a Corps-wide program to brief Staff NCOs on Headquarters policies. The success of the program is evidenced by Master Sergeant Matthew J. Snyder's recommendations, some of which have been condensed and published below:

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, the question of special incentive pay for technicians, as raised by the Air Force, would have my vigorous disapproval. The Marine Corps is not in active competition with civilian industry, never has been, and should never be—in a monetary sense. Of all the electronic technicians who have been discharged in the rank of sergeant or below, whom I have known, not one has gone into civilian employment in the electronics field. We are trying to convince the lower rated men that they should reenlist. Yet, technicians' incentive pay, as roughly drafted, does not appear to cover the lower rates . . .

If inducements are needed to keep men in the services, let's start with better retirement benefits. And if the cost of living index shows that a pay raise is needed, let's have it now—not two years hence. At the same time, let's recognize the fact that there is a need for a greater separation between ranks . . .

Also, as a rule, I would discourage matrimony for enlisted men until they reach Staff NCO rank. Adherence to this policy would delete a large percentage of excuses now made by men who do not reenlist. By the same token, there would be no second marriages for Marine personnel until their commanding officers have assured themselves that prospective brides are aware of the reasons why the previous marriage failed. There are women today, married to servicemen, who are undergoing financial hardships because their husbands are obligated to pay child support and alimony to their former wives . . .

If I were Commandant, I would never permit waivers on examinations for Staff NCOs. A perusal of the records will show that there have been Staff NCOs who have repeatedly failed their GMST or Technical Test, only to be promoted by waiver because of their service in the field. If a Marine is unable to take an examination because of his geographic

location, his rank and pay should be made retroactive to when he was first eligible for promotion. . .

Finally, before integrating any Staff NCO into the Regular Marine Corps from the Reserve, I would have him take an examination for his rate. If he passed, he would be enlisted, with approval from Headquarters, Marine Corps. If he failed, he could be enlisted in a rate commensurate with his knowledge—or he could attend an appropriate school, and, upon successful completion, be enlisted at his current rate. . .

MSgt. Matthew J. Snyder
322850

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would direct that a paragraph be included in the orders of all Reserve personnel (officer and enlisted) being released to inactive duty, stating that their service in the Marine Corps has been appreciated and encouraging them to keep an active interest in the Marine Corps. This should apply to all those personnel transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Capt. G. M. Kelly
055552

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would consider changing the enlisted ranks titles by abolishing the ranks of Pri-

vate and Private First Class and substituting the word "Marine" in lieu of Private, and "Marine First Class" in place of Private First Class. I would also have the NCO ranks use the word "Marine" with their title, such as Marine Sergeant Major or Marine Staff Sergeant.

This would increase the prestige of all members of the enlisted ranks as the title "Marine" has more than 180 years of tradition and unblemished record. It would also be a constant reminder that these men are the finest of the Armed Forces, and are Marines, first, last and always. There have been suggested changes of uniform that would make us LOOK different, however these uniform changes cost money and would cause even more confusion than now exists. . . .

SSgt. Stewart M. Temelcoff
586985

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would recommend to the Department of Defense that subsistence and quarters allowances paid to Marines on independent duty and at bases where limited government housing and commissary facilities exist, vary in monetary value from one geographical area to another. These areas should be determined through research and study of the cost of living expenditures and indexes in various geographical parts of the United States. Proof that such a sliding scale for payment can be established exists in the per diem allowances for Marines overseas in other than FMF units.

For example, statistics compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor in 1955, indicated that the average Marine family (consumer unit) assigned to the New York City area, would spend \$5430 in a period of one year while Marines doing duty in the vicinity of Birmingham, Ala., would spend \$4209. Therefore, a Marine who has no control over the geographical area in which he must serve, is required to spend \$1221 more to live if he is assigned to New York City, whereas the Alabama Marine would save that amount or raise his standard of living since the salaries of Marines of equal rank are the same. Civilian families in these various areas are not faced with this problem because their salaries generally conform to the cost of living indexes. The average New Yorker earned

\$5000 in 1950, while his compatriot in Alabama averaged \$3200 and his friend in Baltimore, Md., earned \$4000.

YEARLY AVERAGES

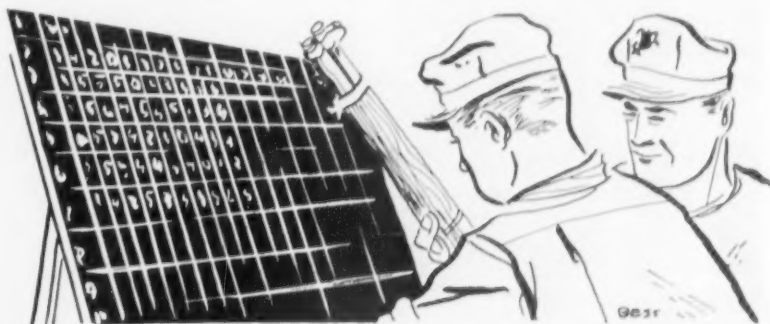
	COST OF LIVING	RENT	FOOD
Boston	\$4622	\$912	\$1588
St. Louis	4747	479	1514
New York	5430	864	1835
Birmingham	4209	486	1081
Milwaukee	4837	799	1491

From the chart, we see that a Marine in the Boston area pays over \$400.00 more in yearly rent than his buddy in Alabama and that the Birmingham-assigned Marine has a food bill almost \$800.00 smaller than the man stationed in New York . . .

Capt. E. F. Fitzgerald
058209

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would revise the present system of requalification with the M-1 rifle. The system in use does not reflect the true picture of a Marine's shooting ability. The one-day firing may be subject to many unfavorable factors.



Using my own experience in the past three years, which will serve the purpose, let's see what happened. Assuming that the first day is used to zero in, let's deal with Tuesday through Friday. In 1953, my three-day average on Thursday was 217; on Friday it started to rain on the 200-yard line and continued through our entire firing. At 500 yards it was impossible to see the target; each man fired his 10 rounds and got out of there as soon as possible. Result: I failed to qualify. In 1955, my three-day average was 222. On record day, after firing all week in the mornings, we fired in the afternoon and encountered a strong fluctuating three o'clock wind. Result: 209. In 1956, my three-day average was 219. I was firing good and, at the 500-yard line

I had to fire a 42 for expert. In the past three days I had shot 45, 46, and 48. As the first relay finished shooting, along came the rain; from there on out it was squint and search to find the bull, and try to keep the water out of your eyes and sights. I fired 41 to salvage 219 out of the grab bag.

There were many such scores that day by shooters who are considered sure-bet experts. This sudden-death play-off runs against the law of averages. The weather and the pressure of competition are too much to fight on one day of record firing.

Take your golf tournaments and the world series where thousands of dollars are at stake; they don't just play one round or a one-game, quick-death play-off. Why, then, do we use this method where a man's professional pride and shooting ability are at stake? Why not take the average of the last two or three days of firing as a man's requalification score? I believe from what I have observed on the rifle range that we

would come up with a more accurate picture of a Marine's ability to shoot and, at the same time, instill a new incentive for shooting.

TSgt. Carl F. Lobb
440614

In last month's issue, *Leatherneck* misquoted a letter from Corporal William E. Barnes and Sergeant Avery W. Jacobus. The passage which was misquoted read as follows: "In Fleet Marine Force units it is not required to wear the utilities tucked into the top of the field boots."

The statement should have been: "In Fleet Marine Force units it is now required to wear the utilities tucked into the top of the field boots."

Leatherneck sincerely regrets the error.

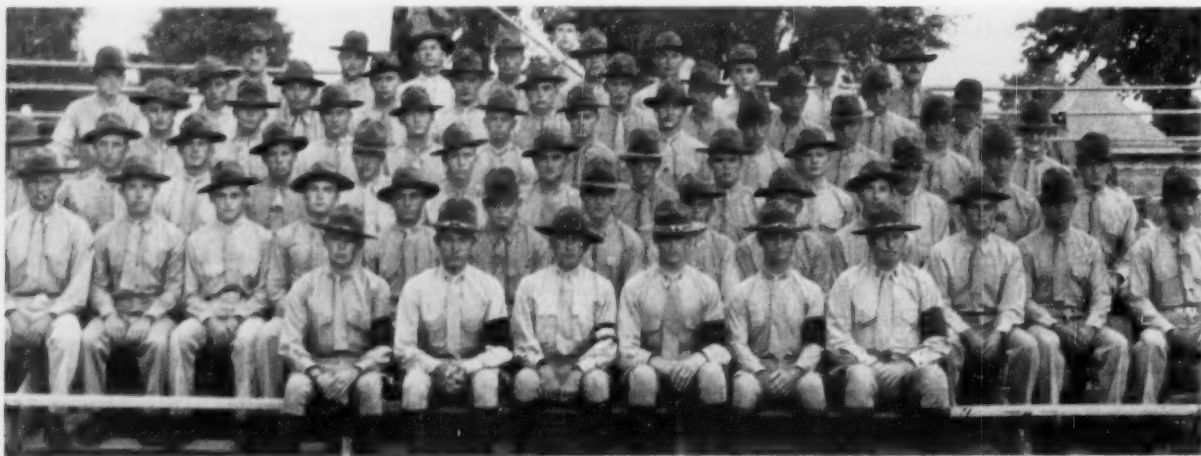


Submitted by Mr. Robert W. Rennie

Panama Canal Zone Marines at former-town of Bas Obispo in 1911. Marines, under Col. E. K. Cole, were from Camp Elliot, near Balboa

CORPS ALBUM

HERE ARE five more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



Submitted by CWO J. G. Navolanie

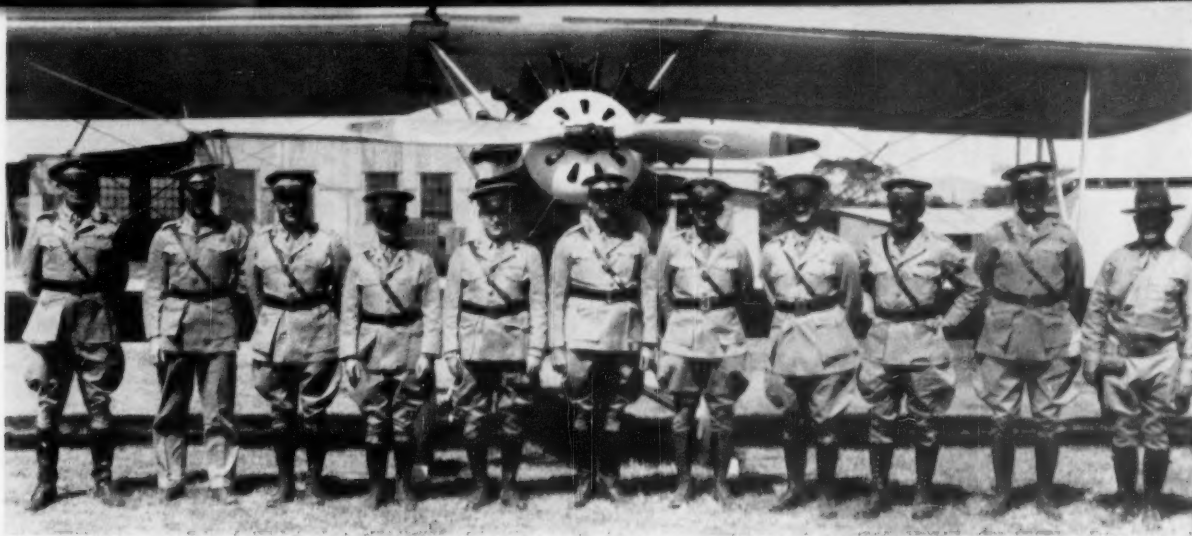
Line scorers and statistical helpers for the 1937 National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry were from

the Machine Gun Company, Second Battalion, Fifth Marines. Capt. McHugh commanded the company



"Iron Mike" was unveiled in July, 1924, symbolizing the Marines who trained at Parris Island and later

fought in France during World War One. Recruits have long been familiar with the famous monument



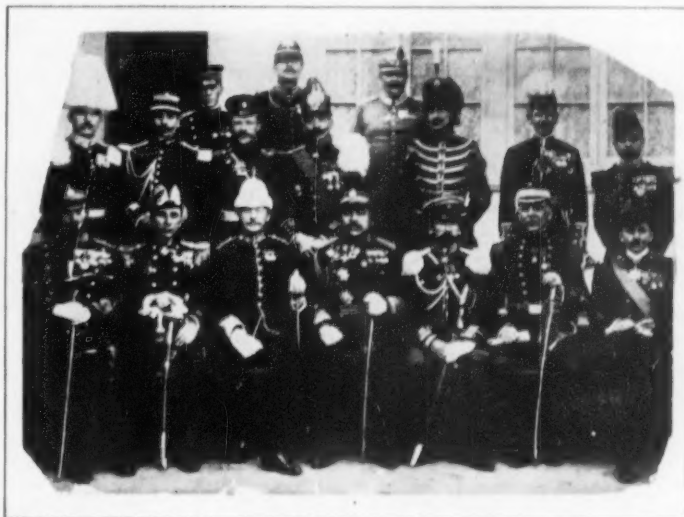
Now Assistant Commandant, Lieutenant General
Vernon E. Megee, fourth from left, was Squadron

Quartermaster for these Marine aviators who flew
against the Sandino guerrillas in Nicaragua in 1930

Submitted by Mrs. Majella Buckley

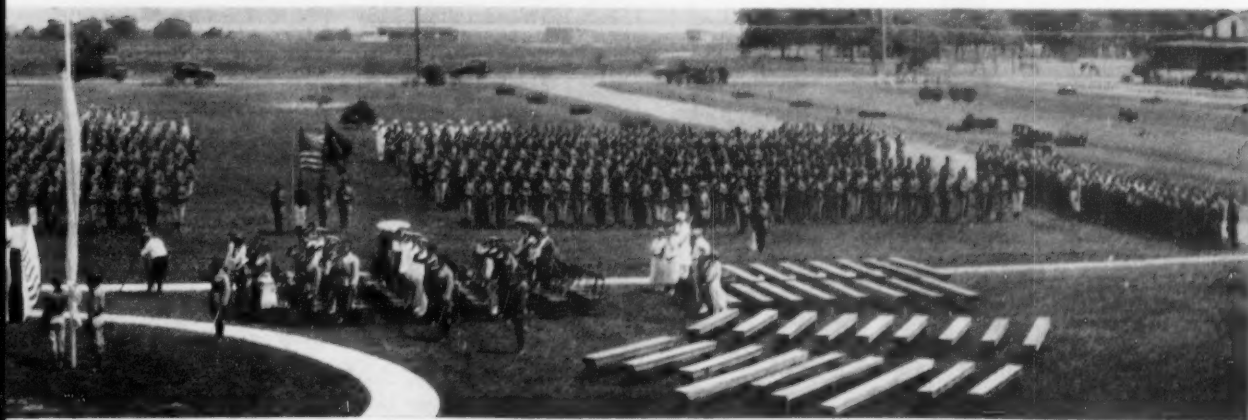
The avalanche of interesting, rare and unique photographs we have received for this department has been both overwhelming and gratifying. However, among the submitted pictures we are finding that many readers are sending old photo postcards and clippings from magazines and other publications. Unfortunately, we cannot undertake to reprint this type of material because, in most cases, it is protected by prior copyright.

Then, too, readers have been sending fragile, brittle photos. Although every care is given to these age-old mementos here at the office, some of them have been damaged in the mails before they reach us. For this reason, we suggest that all submitted photos for Corps Album be carefully wrapped and well-protected by heavy cardboard backing or tubing.



These officers commanded the Allied forces during the
Boxer Rebellion. Marine seated 2nd from right is unknown

Submitted by MSgt. Adolf Bauer



Submitted by Mr. Calvin Mullins

Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top three pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

SERGEANTS MAJOR FIRST SERGEANTS MASTER SERGEANTS

ADAMS, James A (0141) 1stMarDiv to 3d105mmHowBn Birmingham Ala
ADKINS, Lloyd B (2529) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
ANGLIN, George L (2771) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
BAKER, Graydon P (0501) AirFMFPac to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH
BARNES, George W (3049) 8thAuto. WpnBtry Bakersfield Calif to MCB CamPen
BAUERMANN, Gunther C (6441) MAD NATTC Memphis to 2dMAW
BEARCE Jr., Stephen D (0141) 75th

SpillCo Portsmouth Ohio to MCB Quant
BECKMAN, Jack W (0141) 22dSpillCo Aberdeen Wash to MB NB Pearl Harbor TH
BENNETT, Lester C (0141) AirFMFPac to 75thSpillCo Steubenville Ohio
BLOUNT, Russell W (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI
BRACK, George T (3516) MCB CamLej to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
BRIGGS, James D (0011) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
BYRNES, Stephen P (2529) H&SBn FMFPac Oahu TH to MCB quant
CABLE, Louis F (3049) MARTD NATTC NAS Los Alamitos to MCB CamPen FFT
CAESER Jr., Emanuel J (6441) 2d-MAW to MCAS El Toro

CALLAHAN, Frank T (0369) HQMC to MCB CamLej
CARLTON, Lonnie D (3049) MCAAS Mojave Calif to MCSFA Sfran
CARRIVEAU, Marchal L (0141) 9th MCRD Chicago to MCB CamPen FFT
CHIDESTER, David T (3049) 2dMarDiv to 8thAutoWpnBtry Bakersfield Calif
COBB, Marvin E (2639) 2dMAW to MCRDep SDiego
CORRIGAN, Anthony (0141) MCB CamPen to 8thSpillCo Jackson Mich
CORLEY, Charley V (0141) 1stMarDiv to 75thSpillCo Portsmouth Ohio
CORNELLY, Robert P (0369) HQMC to MCB CamPen FFT
CRAWFORD, Paul E (2771) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv
CROWELL, Edgar C (2561) MCAS CherPI to H&SBn FMFPac Oahu TH
DANYO, William (0412) 1stMAW to MARTD NATTC NAS Dallas Tex
DAVIES, William W (3231) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
DAY, Frank H (0141) HQMC to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
DEAN, Fred L (4312) 1st MCRD Boston to MCB CamPen FFT
DU BOIS, John M (0141) 2dMAW to MarCorSupCen Albany Ga
ELLBERG, Robert E (0521) MCS Quant to MCAS El Toro FFT
ESSLINGER, James F (0141) 1stMarDiv to 48thSpillCo Camden NJ
FARRELL, Thomas S (0141) MCB CamPen to MCAS El Toro FFT
FESSELMAYER, Melvin H (0141) 2d-MAW to MB NAS Atsugi Japan
FLOWERS Jr., Robert B (0141) MCRDep PI to H&SBn FMFPac Oahu TH
FORBERG, Leonard H (0161) HQMC to H&SBn FMFPac Oahu TH
GINSBURG, Israel J (3088) 2dMAW to 2dMarDiv
GOW, Robert W (0141) 4thInBn Minneapolis to 2dMAW
GRAY, Clifton W (0369) 1st MCRD Boston to MCB CamPen FFT
GRAY, Robert C (0369) HQMC to MCB CamPen
GREEN, Edgar L (4029) HQMC to MCB CamLej
GUY, Douglas H (2529) ForTrps FMFPac to 2dInBn Boston
HAMILTON, Charles H (6441) MCB CamLej to MCAS CherPI
HEATH, James C (0141) 1stMarBrig Oahu TH to 1stInBn Oahu TH
HERRON, James R (2511) MCAS Kaneohe Bay to 1stMarDiv
HOBBAUGH, John W (0369) HQMC to MCB CamLej
HUDSON, James W (0141) 1stMarDiv to MB NHD Yorktown Va
JOACHIM, Orville N (0141) 1stMarDiv to 8thSpillCo Terre Haute Ind
JUNG, Carl W (1300) 2d EngrCo Lynn Mass to MCB CamLej
KELLEY, Lee W (0141) MB NB LosA to MCAS El Toro
KELLEY, Lewis S (0481) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT
KNOBBS, Murtan A (0231) ForTrps FMFPac to COMART NAS Glenview Ill

KNOX, Vernon W (0413) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro FFT
KOENIG, Vern H (0141) AirFMFPac to MCRDep PI
KROESER, Paul B (0369) HQMC to MCB CamPen FFT
KRUEGER, Edwin A (0141) ForTrps FMFPac to 4thInBn Minneapolis
KUEHNEMAN, Walter J (0141) ForTrps FMFPac to MS FltAct Saurto Japan
LARRIEU, James A (0369) MCRDep PI to 2dMarDiv
LINN, Don E (4131) MCRDep SDiego to MCB CamPen
LOOKABAUGH, Carl V (3049) MB NS Adak Alaska to MCB CamPen
LUCKEY, Sherman C (0369) MB 8th and Eye Sts., WashDC to MCRDep PI
LUKE, Roy R (0399) HQMC to MCB CamPen FFT
MACKAY, James H (0511) 1st MAW to 2dMAW
MAXIMIN, William K (6499) MCRDep PI to MCAS CherPI
MC CRORY, Wilson K (0121) 3dMarDiv to H&SBn FMFPac NB Norva
METZGER Jr., Butler (0141) MCRDep PI to H&SBn FMFPac Oahu TH
MIGHT, Leo C (3516) MarCorSupCen Barstow Calif to MCRDep PI
NEAL, Gerald L (0369) HQMC to MCRDep PI
NIETO, George E (3049) MCRDep SDiego to MARTD NATTC NAS Los Alamitos
O'BRIEN, John P (3049) 7th90mmGunBtry Los Angeles to MCRDep SDiego
O'NEAL, James H (3349) MCB CamLej to HQMC
O'SHEA, David E (2529) FMFPac to HQMC
PARKER Jr., Earl F (0141) 15thInBn Oahu TH to 1stMarDiv
PARKER, Robert M (6737) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
PESHEK, Kendall R (0511) HQMC to MCAS Miami
PETERS, Gerald C (3049) 72dSpillCo Lima Ohio to MCB CamPen FFT
PETTY, Alfred C (6413) MAD NATTC Memphis to MARTD NATTC NAS Akron Ohio
POPE, Hal E (0413) MAD NATTC Memphis to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
PORTER, Chester A (0369) MCAS Miami to MCB CamPen FFT
PRICE, Wilson H (2511) MCTC 29 Palms to 1stMarDiv
PUCKETT, Clinton A (0369) MarCor Comp NavAdvGru Korea to MCB CamPen
RATCLIFF, Rufus H (3619) NavPhibB Creek Norva to MB FMFPac
RAWLINGS, Robert D (0141) 1st MCRD Boston to MB NB Boston
REED, Paul L (0412) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT
REID, Lawrence E (0161) MB NB Treas Is Sfran to MCRDep PI
RETZKE, Harold I (0141) ForTrps FMFPac to MCB Quant
RHODES Jr., Lloyd D (0141) HQMC to MB San Juan PR
RICHARDSON JR., Edward (0141) 1stMarDiv to HQMC
RUCCINO, Eugene J (5597) MCB CamLej to MCAS El Toro
RUSSELL, Athos D (0369) MB NS Treas Is Sfran to 1stMarDiv
SADLER, James N (0141) 8thSpillCo Camden NJ to MCB CamPen FFT
SCOTT, Russell (0412) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
SIEMIDA, Joseph C (2181) MCS Quant to 3dOrdFldMntCo Lawrence Mass
SMITH, Gerald V (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
SMITH, James B (0141) 8thSpillCo Terre Haute Ind to MCB CamLej
SMITH, William R (0727) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
SOVA, James (0369) HQMC to MCB CamLej
STARNER, Ernest R (0231) MARTC NAS Glenview Ill to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
STARR, Larry G (0141) 1stMarDiv to 25thSpillCo Muskegon Mich
STONE, Claude D (5711) HQMC to MCAS Miami
SUTLIF, Marvin R (2181) MCS Quant to 1stAutoWpnBtry Akron Ohio
TAYLOR, Howard R (0751) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
THOMAS, Harold C (0811) MCS Quant to MCRDep PI
WALLINGFORD, Roger E (0369) 2dMarDiv to MarCorComs NavAdvGru Korea
WARYA, John E (0369) HQMC to MCB CamLej
WOOD, William S (3537) MB NB Bklyn NY to 2dMAW
WRATHALL, John C (3049) MarCorSupCen Barstow Calif to MB NB Adak Alaska
ZEIMET, Wilfrid P (0141) ForTrps 29 Palms to 1stMarDiv
ZIM, John C (0398) 1stMAW to MB 8th and Eye Sts., WashDC
ZUBRISKI, Walter (0141) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamLej

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

ADAMS Jr., Stanley (3071) MCAS El Toro to MCRDep PI
ADMIRE, Louis D (3516) ForTrps FMFPac to MCAS Mojave Calif
ALLAN, Charles W (1379) MD NRC NB Platts NH to For Trps CamLej
ALLEN, Wayne A (0111) MCB CamLej to MB NS Treas Is Sfran
ARNESSE, Robert G (1861) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
ARCHER, William H (1189) HQMC to 2dMarDiv



"Kruise, start warming up!"

Leatherneck Magazine

BAKER, Ernest A (2561) 2dMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro FFF
BASS, Gilbert R (1169) 1stMAW to
MCB CamLej
BODUCH, Walter (0369) 1stMarDiv to
MCB CamLej
BOYD, Ronald E (3516) 2dMarDiv to
MCB CamPen FFF
BRAY, Robert L (0369) 2dMarDiv to
MCAS Miami
CALL, Warden P (0369) 1stMarDiv to
MCRDep PI
CASE, Samuel C (0141) 8thSplInfCo
Jackson Mich to MCB CamPen FFF
CELL, William J (3411) 4th MCRRD
Phila to 2dMarDiv
CHAFFIN, Harry (6441) MAD NATTC
Jax to MAD NATTC Memphis
CHEATHAM, Norris E (3049) MCB
CamPen to 7thInfBn GunBtry LosA
CIOLA, Frances E (3049) MCB CamLej
to MCB CamPen FFF
CLAYTON, Frederic H (0141) MCS
Quant to MCB CamPen FFF
COAN, Attilio L (3441) AirFMFPac to
ForTrps 29 Palms
COCKENBOD, Clifton L (4131) MCB
CamLej to HQMC
COOPER, Alton L (0811) For Trps
FMFPac to MAD NATTC Memphis
CORYELL, John A (4131) MCB CamLej
to MB NTC Glakes
D'ARCANGELO, James A (0141) Air-
FMFPac to MarCorCruitSta Boston
DARDING, Howard M (6441) MCAAS
Mojave Calif to MCAS El Toro FFF
DAUGHERTY, James E (0369) 1stMar-
Div to MB NS Treas Is SFan
DESKINS, Bobby B (6741) 1stMAW to
MCAS Miami
DOYLE, John F (0369) 1stMarDiv to
MCRDep PI
DUCKWORTH, Aubrey G (3537) Mar-
CorSupCen Albany Ga to MCRDep PI
DUVALL, Billy P (6621) MCRDep S-
Diego to MCS Quant
DYBERG, Richard H (3049) 12th
MCRRD SFran to MCB CamLej
ECKERT, Charles W (0369) 1st MCRRD
Boston to MCB CamPen FFF
ELES, Albert F (1369) MCB Quant to
MCB CamLej
ELLNER, Donald G (3019) FMFPac to
MB NTC Glakes
ESLER, Preston R (2639) 1stMAW to
ForTrps CamLej
FANCIULLO, Lester J (0369) 1stMar-
Div to MB FiaActs Yokosuka Japan
FAUST Jr., Ralph E (0141) 2dMAW to
MARTC NAS Glenview Ill
FEASER, Herman L (2645) MCS Quant
to MB NTC Glakes
FLAGGAN, Philip E (3049) 9th
MCRRD Chicago to MCB CamLej
FLEMING, William E (1379) MD NS
Norris to MCB CamPen FFF
FRANK, Roy B (0811) ForTrps FMFPac
to MCB CamPen FFF
FRY, Duane E (2529) 1stMarBrie Oahu
TH to FMFPac NB Pearl Harbor TH
GLASPY, Charles W (6511) MAD
NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro FFF
GLOSSUP, Robert A (0369) 2dMarDiv
to MCB CamPen FFF
GODWIN, Marvin C (6413) MAD
NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro
FFF
GORMAN, Leonard G (3537) MCB Cam-
Lej to MCRDep PI
GRIFFITH, Elmer (0369) 1st MCRRD
Boston to MCB CamPen FFF
GUISE, Richard G (0141) MCAS CherPI
to MB NTC Glakes
HAFFEL, Robert C (1841) 2dMarDiv to
MCB CamPen FFF
HANEY, Thomas B (3049) MB NAS
Whidbey Is Wash to MCB CamLej
HARRELL, Gene L (7041) 1stMAW to
MCS Quant
HARRER, William J (0141) ForTrps
FMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFF
HART, Roger M (0369) 1stMarDiv to
MCS Quant
HARTEAU, Willis J (3311) MCS Quant
to MCRDep PI
HAUSER, Peter H (0369) 1stMarDiv to
1stMarBrie Oahu TH
HAYES, George M (0369) MCAS Miami
to 2dMarDiv
HENNEMANN, Thomas L (6511) MCAS
CherPI to MAD NATTC Jax
HOGE, Frank V (3049) 9th MCRRD
Chicago to MCB CamLej
HUSERAUX Jr., Stanley J (6441) HQ
MARTC NAS Glenview to MCAS El
Toro FFF
JANUAL, Jack W (2539) 3dMAW to
MCRDep SDiego
JOHNSON, Johnie (0369) 1stMarDiv to
2dInfBn Boston
JONES, Elliott B (0369) 2dMarDiv to
MCRDep PI
JONES, James T (0811) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to 1stMarDiv
KAPLOWITZ, Robert (3049) MCS Quant
to 8th MCRRD Norfolk
KENNEDY, James (3619) MarCorSupCen
Bartow Calif to 3dMarDiv
KELL, Roland C (0369) 1stMarDiv to
1stMarBrie Oahu TH
KLESYK Jr., Francis (0161) FMFPac
to MCB CamLej
KLINE, Paul W (1379) 1stMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro FFF
KODN, Akron M (0141) 3dMarDiv to
MCS Quant
KUKAR Jr., John P (0141) MCB Cam-
Pen to MCAS El Toro
LACKNER, John E (2311) MCB CamLej
to MCRDep PI
LADD, Lawrence K (1381) MD NRC NB
NorVa to 2dMarDiv
LAZAN, Anthony L (0369) MCAS El
Toro to MCRDep PI
LOMWERSE, Joseph G (0369) 2dMar-
Div to HQMC
LOVE, Raymond L (3537) MCB CamLej
to 9th MCRRD Chicago

MALNAR, John M (0369) HQMC to
MCB CamPen FFF
MARCEL, Russell J (7041) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
MARSH, Amos G (1379) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
MC DERMOTT, James V. (6413) 2d-
MAW to MCAS El Toro FFF
MC SPARRIN, William J (3537) MB
NB Phila to MCB CamPen FFF
MIHELAKAKIS, John B (6461) MCAAS
Mojave Calif to 1stMarBrie Oahu TH
MILLER, Billy F (0369) HQMC to MCB
CamPen FFF
WINNICK, Edward K (1519) MarCorClo-
Dep Phila to 1stMarDiv
MOORE, Lee A (3049) MarCorSupCen
Albany to 51stSplInfCo Flint Mich
MOWBRAY, Claude R (4131) AirFMF-
Pac to MCB CamLej
NAGY Jr, Joseph E (0241) 2dMarDiv
to HQMC
NALDON, LOUIS F (4312) 2dMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro FFF
NELSON, James E (6613) MAD NATTC
Jax to MCAS El Toro FFF
NOPPE, Robert W (1169) 4th MCRRD
Phila to 2dMarDiv
OSTERHUS, Glenn A (6441) MCB Cam-
Lej to 2dMAW
OWEN, Ralph M (0141) 2dMAW to
HQMC
PHILLIPS, Charles H (6431) 2dMAW to
MFRD MARTC NARTU Memphis
PLANETA, Jr., Andrew (6551) MAD
NATTC Memphis to MAD NATTC Jax
POMBIER, James O (6511) 2dMAW to
MAD NATTC Jax
POULIN, Adrian R (0811) 2dMarDiv to
MCRDep PI
PRENDERGAST, Thomas J (1811) 2d-
MarDiv to MCRDep PI
REICHERT, Charles B (3537) 3dMarDiv
to NavPhibB L Creek NorVa
RENFROW, Joe W (1347) AirFMFPac
to MCB CamPen FFF
REYNOLDS, Paul C (1379) 1stMarDiv
to MCRDep PI
RIKER, William H (6413) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPI
RITCHIE, William G (6441) AirFMFPac
to MCAS El Toro FFF
ROBERTS, Linton R (0141) MCRDep
PI to 2dMAW
ROTH, Charles W (1316) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to 1stMarBrie Oahu TH
RUMP, Robert F (3537) 2dMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro FFF
RYAN, Ruth (3049) HQMC to MCS
Quant
SASSENBERGER Jr., Joseph (0141)
MCAS Miami to 6th MCRRD Atlanta
SCHAEFFER, Russell L (1537) 2dMar-
Div to NavPhibB L Creek NorVa
SGANGA, Louis J (1871) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to MCB CamPen FFF
SHAFFER, George R (6413) AirFMF-
Pac to MCAS El Toro FFF
SHARPE, Stanley C (3049) MB NASActs
NGF WashDC to MCB CamLej
SHAW, William O (0848) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to 1stMarDiv
SHEPPARD, Hubert A (3049) MarCor-
SupCen Albany Ga to MarCorCloDep
Phila
SIEL, Carl R (0741) 1st MCRRD Boston
to MB NTC Glakes
SMITH Jr., Charles W (0141) MCSFA
SFran to MCB CamPen FFF
SMITH, Lester L (6441) MAD NATTC
Memphis to MCAS El Toro FFF
SMITH, Jr., Lester A (0141) 1stMAW to
ForTrps 29 Palms
SMITH Jr., Russell L (02001) MCAF
Santa Ana to 1stMarDiv
SNYDER, Robert F (0441) 1stMAW to
2dMarDiv
SPELL, Fred C (0359) 1stMarDiv to
5thSplInfCo Billings Mont
STANLEY, James F (0369) MCB Cam-
Lej to MCRDep PI
STANLEY Jr., Robey T (3049) MCB
CamLej to 72dSplInfCo Lima Ohio
STARK, Gerald D (6412) 2dMAW to
MCAS El Toro FFF
STEPHENSON, Walter R (0369) MCR-
Dep PI to HQMC
THOMAS, "Q" "T" (0369) MCRDep PI
to MCAS El Toro FFF
THOMPSON, Arthur A (6431) 1stMAW
to MARTC NAS Oakland Calif
TORPY, Allan W (4131) MCRDep PI to
MB NB Charleston SC
WAINWRIGHT, James L (6413) MAD
NATTC Memphis to MARTC NAS
Seattle Wash
WALSH, John L (8231) MCB Quant to
2dMAW
WESTABY, Joseph C (2543) MCAS
Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH to 1stMarDiv
WIEDERKEH, James R (3361) 1st
MCRRD Boston to MCB CamPen FFF
WILLETTTE, Richard R (3801) MarCor-
SupCen Albany to MCAS El Toro FFF
WOOD, Kellie R (3121) 2dMAW to 6th
MCRRD Albany
WRIGHT, "J" "F" (0369) 1stMarDiv
to 6thInfBn Houston Tex
YEAGER Jr., Paul G (6413) MAD
NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro
FFF
ZISKA, Philip V (5597) MB 8th and
Eye Sts., WashDC to MB NTC Glakes

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to MCS Quant
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Tras CamLeJ
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Lincoln Neb to 1stMarDiv
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HARM, Troy B. (0369) HQMC to MCS
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2dMAW
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MCRDep Chicago to HQMC
MAC DONALD, Frank (0369) MCS
Quant to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
MAH, Tun (6511) AirFMFPac to MAD
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MARSHAND, Paul L. (0369) FMFPac to
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CorCioDep Phila to 2dMarDiv
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to 2dMAW
MASON, George R. (3531) MCSFA Sfran
to MCB CamPen FFF
MATISON, John (2041) MD NOP in-
dianapolis to MCRDep PI
MAXWELL Jr., Guy W. (1369) 3dMarDiv
to MCB CamPen
MC CABE, Paul A. (1141) AirFMFPac
to MCB CamPen FFF
MC DANIEL, Harry R. (0141) HQMC to
MCS CamPen FFF
MC MEEKAN, William H. (3041) Mar-
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Denver
MERRIMAN, Cecil M. (6413) AirFMF-
Lant to MCAS El Toro FFF
MYLL, Norman W. (1369) 2dMarDiv to
MarCorCruitSta Richmond
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MarCorCioDep Phila
MILLS, Thomas C. (0369) 12th MCRDep
Sfran to MCAS CherPI
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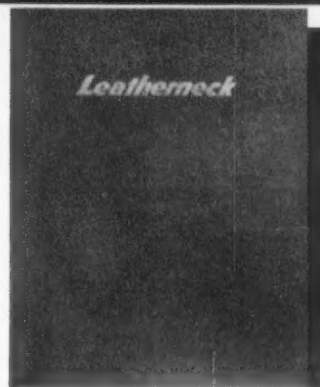
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Pen to MB NTS China Lake Calif
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PAEZ, Charles (3049) 1st MCRRD Bos-
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PARRY, John J (0121) MCS Quant to
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PETERSON, Carl S (2771) MAD NATTC
Jax to MCRDep SDiego
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PRINCE, Robert J (4011) HQMC to
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PUGH, Horace N (6431) MARTD
MARTD NAS Glenview to MAD
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RACKI, Michael (3371) MB NB Subie
Bay PI to ForTrps 29 Palms
RANSOM, Kenneth A (0141) MB NAD
Hasting Neb to 18thInfBn Oahu TH
RATLIFF, Truman R (5511) MCAS
Miami to MCAS El Toro FFT
RATTEN, Ferrell C (0141) 1stMAW to
MCS Quant
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Torre Haute Ind to MCB CamPen FFT
RAYFIELD, William J (1811) 1stMarDiv
to MCRDep PI
REEVES, Harold E (0369) 1stMarDiv to
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REIFF, Robert J (3371) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to MCAS El Toro
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MAD NATTC Memphis
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MARTD NAS Olathe Kans to MCAS
El Toro FFT
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to MCB CamLej
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SDiego to MB NS Treas Is
SAMPSON, Ladale (0369) MD USS Ti-
conderego to 1stMarDiv
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SCHUSTER, Joseph J (6441) MAD
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FFT

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1stMarDiv
SELFIDGE, Jack G (2543) MCB Cam-
Lej to MB NTC GLakes
SENECAL, Joseph M (6413) MCAS
Miami to MARTD MARTC MCAS
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SHARP, Kermit L (3049) MCRDep S-
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Pt to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH
SHELTON, Charles T (3531) 3dMAW to
MCAS El Toro FFT
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to MCAS CherPt
SKAGGS, Robert M (4621) 1stMarDiv to
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SOUTH, Earnest E (0369) MCB CamPen
to MD USS Shangri-La
SPAETH, Helen T (0161) MCB CamPen
to MCRDep PI
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NS Adak Alaska
STADLER, Harry F (4131) MB NB
Gtmo to MCAS CherPt
STALMASEK, George A (3051) 1stMar-
Div to MCB CamPen FFT
STAPLETON, Gene L (0111) MCAS El
Toro to MCB CamPen
STEPHENS, Eston O (0141) 2dMarDiv
to H&SB FMFPac Oahu TH
STINEMAN, James S (1379) 1stMarDiv
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FMFPac to MB NS Treas Is SFRan
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to MCS Quant
TOUZEAU, Merwin F (6461) MCAS
Miami to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
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fCo Lima Ohio to MCAS El Toro
FFT
WAGOR, Jaria L (4029) HQMC to Mar-
CorCloDep Phila
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to MARTC MCAS Miami
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Yorktown Va to ForTrpsCamLej
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MCAS El Toro FFT
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Lant to H&SB FMFPac Oahu TH
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Btry Canton Ohio to MCAS El Toro
FFT
WILDRICK, Wesley H (3371) 1stMAW
to MCB CamPen
WILSON, Harold L (3049) 4th MCRRD
Phila to MCB CamPen FFT
WILSON, William H (0141) MB NTC
GLakes to MCB CamPen FFT
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NAPLES

[continued from page 27]

Maids are relatively inexpensive and usually expect around \$25 a month for a five-day week. Dry cleaning facilities are adequate but the Italian pressers don't give the sharp press job Americans prefer. Laundry compares to Stateside in price and quality. Clothing, especially for children, is hard to obtain. Italian men's styles are reminiscent of the Twenties. The Ship Store Ashore at the Esso Compound carries some clothing but most families order by mail from the big Stateside houses.

Naples isn't quite so sunny in the Winter months and there is little central heating. Practically all construction is stone or brick and the houses are difficult to heat. The local water supply is considered safe for drinking and cooking.

In addition to barracks personnel, five other male Marines are assigned to NATO as orderlies to Admiral Robert T. Briscoe, USN. Sergeant Jack T. Terrell, a tall, poster-type Marine, is the chief orderly. A sports car fan, Terrell uses his spare time to tool his little, fire engine red bomb over the

local course on Basilio, a jutting, mountain-like peninsula which separates Naples and Bagnoli.

Five Women Marines, headed by WM Margaret Robertson, are attached to NATO headquarters. In addition to her other duties, she is First Sergeant for all American women service personnel at NATO



Romance has caught several of the Marines and a number have married Italian girls. Getting married to an Italian national is a long and tedious process as they have discovered. It takes two to three months for the necessary papers to be prepared and the couple must be married twice, once

by Italian law and again by the American Consul in Naples. Many things can cancel the wedding. If, for instance, any member of the bride's family has any Communist affiliation, the U. S. government will not allow the bride to enter the States, which effectively stops the ceremony.

No duty station is ever considered perfect, either for duty or liberty, but Marines in Naples place the post high on the "preferred" list. The barracks has "regulation." Working so closely with other branches of the U. S. services and those of other nations, has encouraged even the Marines to outdo themselves in spit-and-polish and military bearing. As Major Di Frank, the exec stated, "There is no place in this command for the dope-off." The sharply turned out sentries and constant attention to duty and detail have earned the Marines of the unit a very good name.

There is one saying with which most Marines agree. After seeing Naples, the Bay and Vesuvius spread out from the foot of Basilio on a cloudless, moonlit night, the Marines are inclined to quote:

"Quanto spunto luna e Napoli, non cha po campa!"

"When the moon is high in Naples, it's wonderful to be alive!" **END**



BULLETIN BOARD

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

NEW DRILL ADOPTED. . . A new drill, combining the best features of the Landing Party Manual and the Squad Drill, has been adopted by the Marine Corps. It is based on a 13-man squad.

Continuing a trend, increased emphasis is placed on Junior NCOs. In the newest drill, squad leaders will leave the ranks and be placed in command positions.

The improved drill permits squads to execute all the movements a platoon can do either under the Landing Party Manual 1950 or the Landing Force Manual 1927 drills. Strength of the squads may range from seven to 13 men.

The interval used is a distinctive feature of the new drill. At the normal interval and distance formation, only the Landing Party Manual-type drill is used. For example: "By the right flank, MARCH!" When using close interval and distance, only the Squad drill is used. For example: "Squads right, MARCH!" All formations will be in three ranks unless file closers are employed.

Based on the fire team concept of the Fleet Marine Force, the 13-man squad is composed of one squad leader and three fire teams of four men each. Three squads comprise the platoon with the addition of a platoon sergeant, platoon guide and a platoon leader. File closers can be added to both squad and platoon formations.

The new drill was first developed at the Training and Test Regiment, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va. Selected Marine activities tested the drill before it was adopted.

Manuals for the new drill are being readied for distribution to the field. All Marines are expected to be proficient in the new drill by April, 1957.

The next edition of "Guidebook For Marines," due off the presses sometime next year, will include a comprehensive chapter on the new drill.

TIME LIMITS EXTENDED FOR SERGEANTS AND CORPORALS TO CONSIDER REENLISTING. . .

Marines discharged with the rank of sergeant or corporal now have 90 days to decide whether or not to "ship over" and still retain their rank. Formerly, only 30 days were allowed for the two- and three-strippers to think it over.

However, date of rank is dependent on the time elapsed before shipping over. Within 30 days of discharge, reenlistees will be given their old date of rank. Those in the after-30-days to before-90-days bracket will be given a date of rank as of their reenlistment date.

MONOGRAPH ON OKINAWA READY. . . "Okinawa: Victory in the Pacific," the fifteenth and the last of the World War II monograph series, is now being distributed.

A free copy of this book is available to Purple Heart veterans of the Okinawa campaign. Requests for copies should be sent to: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code A03D), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington 25, D.C.

Copies may be purchased from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Price is \$5.50 and the catalog number is D214.2:OK3.

CRITICAL MOS's LISTED. . . Military occupational specialties in which a shortage of qualified enlisted personnel exists have been listed by HQMC in Marine Corps Order 1221.3.

Purpose of the Order is to prevent reclassification of Marines holding critical MOS's without the prior approval of the Commandant.

Critical MOS's are: (For All Enlisted Grades) 02, Intelligence; 04, Logistics; 14, Drafting and Surveying; 18, Tank and Amphibian

TURN PAGE

BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

Tractor; 21, Armament Repair; 25, Operational Communications; 26, Telephone Maintenance; 27, Electronics; 30, Supply Administration and Operation; 31, Transportation; 32, Supply Services; 34, Disbursing; 41, Marine Corps Exchange; 64, Aircraft Maintenance and Repair; 67, Air Control; 70, Aviation Operations.

Critical in the Staff NCO grades only are:

66, Aviation Electronics; 68, Aerology. For sergeants and below only, OF 01, Administration, is considered critical.

UNIFORM CHANGES IN THE MILL. . . More comfortable dress blues are in store for enlisted Marines if a wear-test of a lighter-weight cloth proves satisfactory. The present uniform is made of 16-ounce blue Kersey cloth.

The new blue uniform will enable Marines to present a neater appearance and give more comfort. The lighter material should also prove more satisfactory for year 'round wear.

If required wearability standards are met, the new dress blue uniform should go into production in fiscal year 1958.

Already adopted are a new stretch-type sock and a new type of raincoat.

The synthetic stretch-type sock launders quickly and is said to be more comfortable on the wearer's foot. The sock's ability to fit any size foot is expected to simplify stock problems in the supply system.

The new raincoat is made of vinyl-coated nylon or vinyl-plastic material and will replace the present nylon-rayon coat.

No date has been set for introduction of the new socks and raincoat into Marine Corps supply channels.

ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL TO DI COURSES AND SUBSEQUENT DUTY. . . MCO 1306.7 standardizes the selection and assignment of enlisted personnel to the Drill Instructor's Course for further assignment as drill instructors at Marine Corps Recruit Depots.

BACKGROUND: Duty as a drill instructor is considered to be one of the most important assignments a noncommissioned officer can receive during his career in the Marine Corps. It is a challenging assignment worthy only of those noncommissioned officers who are desirous of enhancing their professional stature while at the same time rendering a most valuable service to the Marine Corps.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION: When orders are received directing the transfer of noncommissioned officers to duty under instruction in the Drill Instructor's Course and for further assignment to duty as drill instructors, the commanding officer, by personal interview, will select from among the noncommissioned officers of his command individuals who meet the following qualifications:

- a. Corporal or above.
- b. Possess outstanding military bearing, excellent command presence, maturity and emotional stability.
- c. Excellent physical condition.
- d. Current performance of duty of Staff NCOs must reflect a high degree of professional competence and leadership. Sergeants and corporals must have a minimum proficiency marking of 3.5 and a minimum conduct marking of 4.0.
- e. Obligated service of 18 months at time of assignment. May extend or reenlist if necessary.
- f. Minimum GCT-90.

Commands conducting an NCO Leadership School or Instructor Orientation Course should consider performance records of Marines completing this instruction. They are considered good indicators of an individual's ability to complete the Drill Instructor's Course successfully.

COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY: Selection of NCOs for DI assignments is a direct responsibility of the immediate CO and cannot be delegated. Commanders at all echelons have been directed to provide adequate instructions and supervision to insure the success of this program.

END



Kay Kimberly

Once a Marine...



EACH MONTH *Leatherneck* will publish the names of officers and enlisted men who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Edited by TSgt. Paul C. Curtis

Last Of The Horse Marines

Master Sergeant Everett H. Shults, perhaps the last of the Marine Corps' colorful "Horse Marines," was retired from active duty recently at Hawthorne, Nev.

MSgt. Shults reported to Marine Barracks, Hawthorne, in 1938, for duty as a "Horse Marine." The depot area was about one-fifth its present size and the station's security patrol consisted of 63 Marines and 25 horses. There were two 15-mile mounted patrols and a walking post.

"Not every Marine was an ideal jockey," MSgt. Shults recalled, "and frequently the horses would return minus their riders." He also observed that the present system of patrolling the station by vehicle is more comfortable than in the old days. Those 15-mile horse patrols accounted for many a saddle sore.

Shults completed his first tour at Hawthorne in 1940, and returned there as Training and Operations Chief in 1954. Between tours he served with the First Marine Division during World War II and in Korea.

Lieut. T. A. MacCalla
MB, NAD, Hawthorne, Nev.



Official USMC Photo

CWO H. W. Meeks mapped future fishing trips with his son, Wendell. "Gunner" Meeks recently retired after more than 25 years of service

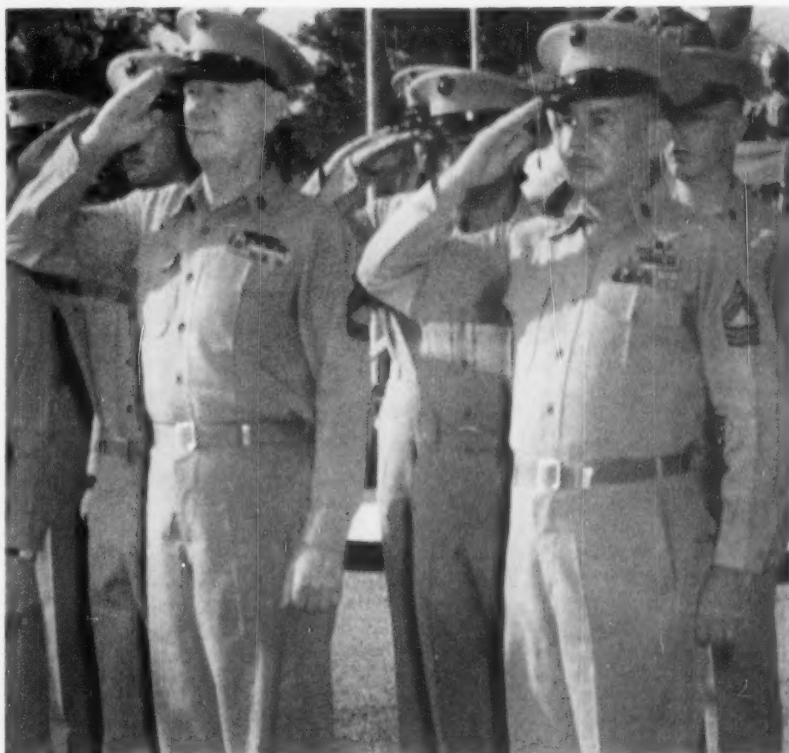
City Manager

Brigadier General Lenard B. Cresswell assumed the duties of City Manager of Meridian, Miss., following his recent retirement from active duty.

Gen. Cresswell served in the Marine Corps from June, 1924, until July, 1956. At the time of his retirement he was Director of the Staff of the Inter-American Defense Board.

While serving with the First Marine Division during World War II, General Cresswell won the Nation's second highest military decoration, the Navy Cross. Then a lieutenant colonel, he led his battalion in a movement which trapped a strong force of Japanese troops between the Ilu and Tenaru Rivers and against the sea. More than 900 enemy troops were annihilated with a minimum of Marine casualties. The action, which took place during the Battle of the Tenaru River on August 21, 1942, was called an "unqualified success" in the official accounts of the campaign.

Division of Information
Headquarters, Marine Corps



Official USMC Photo

MSgt. Emil A. Bruguere (right) stood beside an old friend, MSgt. Derby Ross, to review a final parade before retiring from active duty.

Officers and enlisted men who have been retired from the Marine Corps

Brigadier Generals

Name	Duty Station
BIRD, Samuel K.	HQMC
BUTLER, Arthur H.	HQMC
KREISER Jr., Alexander W.	MCAS, El Toro
MANLEY, William G.	MCAS, Miami

Colonels

COLLINS Jr., Ralph A.	2nd Mar. Div., CamLej
HOUGH, John F.	6th MCRD, Atlanta
McKEAN, William B.	MCRDep, P. I.

Majors

ALLISON, George E.	MCSFA, Sfran
GARDNER, Charles E.	MCSFA, Sfran
ROONEY, Francis J.	MCB, Camp Lejeune

Captains

CAMPBELL, John H.	1st Mar. Div., CamPen
OVERSTREET, Cornelius	MCS, Quantico

First Lieutenants

BRAUN, Thomas R.	MCRDep, San Diego
------------------	-------------------

Chief Warrant Officers

CARUSO, Mario	MarCorGloDep, Phila
COX, Jesse F.	MCS, Quantico
GODWIN, John C.	MarCorSupCen, Bristow
MILLARD, George G.	MB, NRC, Camp Elliott
ODERMAN, Leonard A.	MCRDep, P. I.

Master Sergeants

KOWALSKI, John	MCRDep, San Diego
WALDROP, William L.	MCRDep, P. I.

TRANSFERRED TO FLEET MARINE CORPS RESERVE LIST

Master Sergeants

Name	Service No.	MOS
BABBIN, John P.	251438	0849
BEATY, Robert P.	252032	0369
BECKLEY, Loren M.	252371	0811
BENNETT, Harold A.	249532	1379
BLACKLEDGE, Paul	255659	3371
BLAND, James T.	256325	3371
CANNON, Francis J.	205984	2131
COLE, Clyde T.	253117	0141
DE LINE, Walter J.	233936	1449
DENNER, Robert E.	250837	0141
DIEVENDORF, Leslie A.	244184	6413
DUBBERLY, Henry S.	251019	3371
ENDSLEY, Charles E.	278478	3049
FABY, Albert W.	185290	0761
FISHER, Percy J.	254713	3311
FLANDERS, Jim W.	252424	2171
GANGI, Joseph E.	253561	6413
GEORGE, Jesse R.	256122	3049
GLASSETT Jr., Charles H.	218266	3049
GRANTHAM, Orange B.	254551	0741
GRIMES, Morrison S.	253711	0141
HALVERSTADT, Charles R.	251457	4611
HARBERT, Glen S.	254179	3211
HENDRIX, Dean	250399	3049
HILL, James H.	249897	2537
HOMOLA, Henry B.	250839	3431
HOTAD, Orin W.	252520	0141
JENSEN, Carl	250422	6413
JOHNSON, Kenneth	214231	0141
JOHNSON, Milton O.	254160	3049
JONES, Wilson D.	239116	2639
KAISER, Jacob	259486	0369
KILBURN, Walter C.	255307	0141
LEES, Wesley E.	248009	2771
LESKO, Sr., Joseph J.	252101	3049
McBRAYER Jr., Harry G.	256255	4111
McCALLA, Pearson L.	269231	0141
McCONAHAY, James L.	252535	0141
McCURDY, Charles M.	239542	0369
MALIN, Walter E.	255685	3537
MEIXNER, Joseph	253783	2111
MOLLER, Arthur O.	252089	0431
MURPHY, John M.	255546	0141
MYERS Jr., William J.	253774	6715

PARRISH, James C.	254128	0141
SADLER, Dan	249418	1169
SIEGEL, William A.	252449	3349
SMITH, Robert C.	248468	0141
SUFFERN, Edward J.	222657	2131
TIPTON, William M.	255658	0369
VILLEMARETT, Kirdy M.	236268	3371
WALLACE, Robert L.	256148	0369
WEBER, Peter	253687	6413
ZAGURY, Harold F.	251895	6413

Technical Sergeants

WELLS, Elgie H.	278960	0369
WILKES, William A.	245150	0141

Staff Sergeants

ARVAMITES, Christ M.	256022	0369
HAMLIN, John O.	274340	6413

PLACED ON TEMPORARY DISABILITY RETIRED LIST

Master Sergeants

CRAMER, Frank	97595	3516
FAAET Jr., Joseph B.	246786	0141
GODOWITZ, Burton L.	612918	2771
McDONALD, Eugene A.	204780	0141
SHULTS, Everett H.	252183	0369
TAYLOR, George S.	197497	0141
WAGNER Sr., Robert N.	249715	0241

Technical Sergeants

BOYDSTUN, Walter J.	561544	0369
BROWN, Douglas L.	563139	6412
CARROLL, George B.	848684	3261
OLIVER, James R.	412196	3537
RIZER, Clarence C.	401778	2181

Staff Sergeants

ANDERSON, Charles F.	1136325	1381
CERVANTES Jr., Joe	864885	0369
CRAM, LeRoy A.	1396368	3041
LOWELL, Jr., Valma M.	652500	2511
WEEKS, Walter L.	341028	2111

END

We-the Marines

Edited by
TSgt. Paul C. Curtis



Official USMC Photo

Members of the 2nd Bn. Sixth Marines, recently tested a new practical method of firing the .45-cal.

pistol. After evaluation firing, the shooters said the new method had proved to be more accurate

Better Late Than . . .

Nils O. Castegren, of Boros, Sweden, recently received a Sharpshooter Badge for his marksmanship prowess on the rifle ranges of Parris Island. The presentation was a little late; Castegren won the award in 1920.

Nils, a guest of the CPO Mess aboard the *USS Macon* when it dropped anchor at Goetborg, Sweden, was telling of his Marine Corps service. Master Sergeant W. S. Chichester, of the *Macon's* Marine Detachment, took note of the fact that Nils had never received his Sharpshooter Badge. He took the matter up with the members of the Detachment and Pfc R. A. Budzinski donated his own Sharpshooter

Badge, which was presented to Castegren with appropriate ceremony.

Castegren enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1920, and served with the Tenth Marines in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. After being discharged in 1924, he worked for several years in the Texas oil fields before returning to his native Sweden.

SSgt. C. W. Stahlk
MD, *USS Macon*

New Course of Fire

Members of the 2nd Battalion, Sixth Marines, who carry .45-caliber pistols as normal arms, are employing a new practical method to bring down targets at 7, 15, 25, 50 and 60 yards. The

shooters say that they can fire the pistol more accurately than with standard methods.

The new course enables the men to steady the heavy pistol with both hands, gives them a prone firing position and employs barricades at two firing lines.

The first string of fire is five rounds from the 60-yard line in the prone position. The shooter can use both hands to steady his weapon and he has a one-minute time limit to squeeze off the five rounds.

From the 50-yard line, the shooters fire around barricades which simulate doors or walls. The pistol is held steady against the barricade, using the



Photo by Sgt. R. M. Stifel
Pfc D. L. Organ found this six-foot shark thrashing wildly on an unattended fishing line at Kaneohe Bay



Photo by SSgt. N. E. Harvey
TSgt. R. Bailey crowned opera star, Elaine Malbin, Queen of the Second Division's 7th Annual Reunion

hand which was formerly kept in the pocket, to maintain balance.

The new course emphasizes snap and quick shots and there are two relays where the shooters crouch and fire. They shoot from the 15-yard line with the pistol raised to eye level and from the hip at targets seven yards distant. At the 25-yard line, the pistol is fired at eye level from a kneeling position.

There are a possible 200 points on the new course. A score of 180 rates the shooter an expert and 160 makes him a sharpshooter.

In discussing the new course, Pfc Carl G. Sargent said, "I had trouble the last time I fired the regular pistol course but I have qualified every day with this new method. I really think the practical method of firing is much better—I know that I am more accurate."

Lieutenant M. F. Rollins is the officer-in-charge of testing the new marksmanship procedures.

Information Service Office
Second Marine Division
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

LDO and WO Selections

Thirty-four enlisted men and one enlisted woman have been selected for promotion to the grade of Warrant Officer, W-1, while seven enlisted men have been selected for promotion to second lieutenants as limited duty officers. All appointees will be given a date of rank as of July 1, 1956.

Selected For LDO

DRAKE, James R.
KATEN, Arthur C.
FRASER, James H.
TRAPP, Earl G.
WAITE, Haines D.
BEEUNAS, Lawrence F.
WOOD, Herman V.

Selected For WO (Technical)

YOUNG, Lauritz W.
BURTON, Otis C., Jr.
ROBINSON, Max E.
PALMER, Robert M.
SPIKES, Aaron W.
O'CONNOR, Donald
PATTERSON, Merly M.

DUCAN, Orville H.
BEYER, Huston H.
MANEELY, William H. Jr.
RUSSELL, Robert H.
CLEMONS, William D. Jr.
NIXON, Joseph A. Jr.
WHITE, William R.
SPRAGUE, Lee N.
FIX, Edwin J. Sr.
CORBETT, William C.
NEWTON, Glenford A.
WILLIAMSON, Robert V.
KAMMEYER, Preston L.
BAILEY, Walter L.
CONNER, Gerald H.
CRAWFORD, Roy H.
DEARTH, Wayne R.

GEORGIA, Daniel C.
MASSAROTTI, Dante A.
SCROGGS, Frank W.
HALL, Clyde T.

Selected For Marine Gunner

BREAREY, Leonard J.
BREWER, Patrick R.
CHRIST, Arthur J.
KENNEDY, Jo Ed
SHERIDAN, Lawrence V.
STUCKEY, A. W.

Woman Marine Selected For WO

ROBERTSON, Margaret

Old Corps Marines

The ranks of the "Old Corps" Marines at Parris Island have been depleted with the departure of Master Sergeant Austin J. Ross and Emile A. Bruguere.

MSgt. Ross, widely known by his nickname, "Derby," is considered to be the senior enlisted man in the Corps from point of service. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1920, after serving a three-year cruise in the Navy.

Derby is associated with many Marine Corps sports immortals of the "Roaring Twenties" and later years. In 1942, he led the Quantico Marines in a baseball game against a star-studded Navy team coached by Bob Feller, and held them to a 0-0 tie.

MSgt. Bruguere, a one-time associate editor of *Newsweek Magazine*, was a soldier of fortune before enlisting in the Corps. He had already campaigned with the French forces against the Riff tribesmen in North Africa before joining the Corps in 1927, to get in on the Nicaraguan Expedition. During the latter campaign, he was selected as the City of Leon's Nacional Chief.

Upon completion of his tour of duty at Parris Island, MSgt. Ross was assigned to the Naval Base, Norfolk, Va.

MSgt. Bruguere is retiring from active duty with more than 22 years of service. He plans to enter the boat-building business in Palm Beach, Fla.

Information Services Office
MCRDep, Parris Island

Pseudo General

Marines are accustomed to unusual assignments but when the conversation turns in that direction, Staff Sergeant Albert A. Conrad can hold the floor. He recently completed an 83-hour tour of duty, wearing the full dress uniform of a lieutenant general.

SSgt. Conrad wore the uniform while posing for a portrait of the late Lieutenant General John A. Lejeune, former Commandant of the Corps.

David Silvette, a famous portrait artist, was commissioned by the Virginia Military Institute Alumni Association of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., to paint the picture. It will be presented to VMI this Fall.

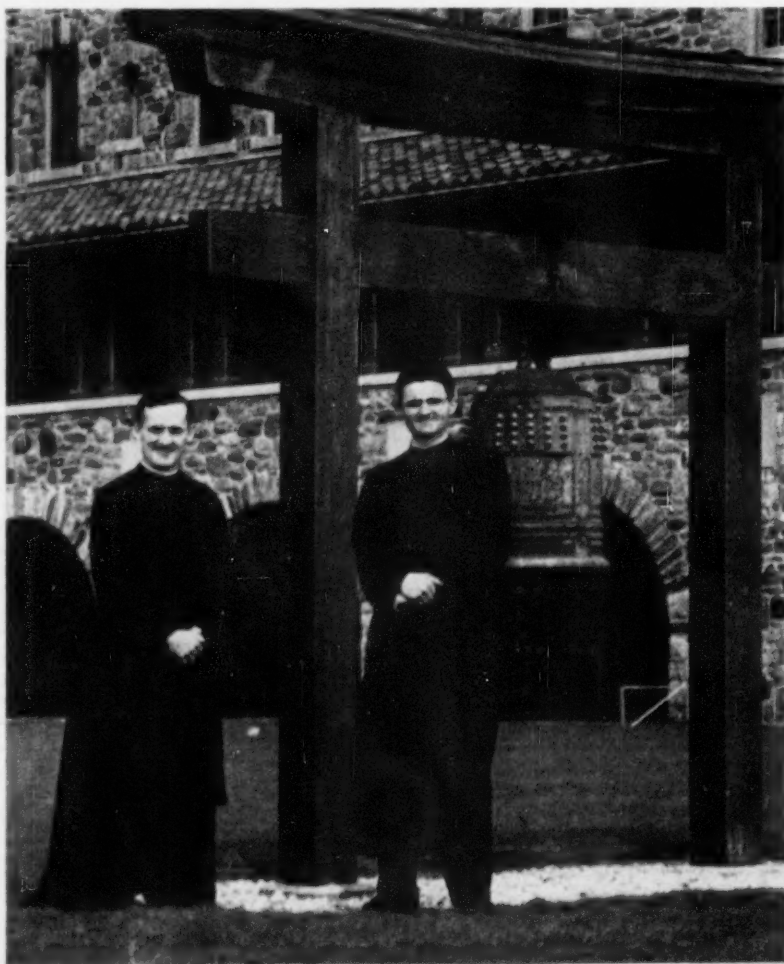
Division of Information
Headquarters, Marine Corps
END

Fr. T. Killackey and Fr. R. Menard, ex-Marines, will join Maryknoll Missions overseas



Official USMC Photo

Mrs. Georgia Agganis, mother of the late Harry Agganis, stands with Buff Donelli (left), of Boston University, and Thomas B. Dowd, of the Boston Red Sox, at the dedication of Camp Lejeune's "Agganis Field"



SOUND OFF

[continued from page 53]

inconvenient to use the right hand.

What's the scoop?

James J. Hessler
1451 Taylor Ave.

Bronx, N. Y.

● G-3, HQMC, has this to say about saluting with the left hand:

"The hand salute is the long-established form of greeting and recognition exchanged between persons in the armed services.

"Paragraph 2110.2 of Navy Regulations (which applies equally to the Marine Corps as well as to Navy—Ed.) states, 'The salute by persons in the naval service shall be rendered and returned with the right hand, when practicable; except that, with arms in hand, the salute appropriate thereto shall be rendered or returned.'—Ed.

HUMANE MEDAL

Dear Sir:

I served aboard the U.S.S. *Beauregard* in humane action in Indo-China. From May to November, 1954, we carried refugees from Hypong. Do I rate the "Humane Action" ribbon, or any other ribbons for this service?

Pfc Allen Kunz

H&S Btry, 4th Bn, 10th Mar.,
Second Marine Division, FMF,
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, states, "There is no medal authorized for service aboard the U.S.S. *Beauregard* in connection with moving refugees in Indo-China in 1954. The 'Medal for Humane Action' is only awarded for service in connection with the Berlin Airlift operations from June 26, 1948, to September 30, 1949.

"It was recently determined by the Secretary of the Navy (Navy Department Board of Decorations and Medals) that the services of personnel in Indo-China do not meet the requirements for the China Service Medal, which is only given for service in China proper, or possessions thereof, or surrounding waters."—Ed.

WANTS EMBASSY DUTY

Dear Sir:

Prior to being assigned Special Foreign Duty with the State Department, I understand that you must successfully complete a special school. Upon completion of my present overseas

TURN PAGE

JUNE CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



SUBMITTED BY
MSGT. HARRIS M. HARDY
MACS-4
MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY
SANTA ANA, CALIF.

"Better take cover, Jack, here comes that dam' giant."

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before November 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the December issue.



NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL

956

SOUND OFF (cont.)

tour, I will have only two and a half months remaining on my enlistment and will agree to reenlist, provided I am assigned Embassy Duty.

Will the Marine Corps allow me to attend the school with so little time remaining on my enlistment if, prior to entering the school, I agree to reenlist if I successfully complete the school and am assigned duty in an Embassy? Or, will I be required to reenlist before being assigned to the school, facing the possibility that I might not meet the qualifications due to physical or character status or some other discrepancy?

In the event I do not satisfactorily complete the school and receive an assignment to Embassy duty, I intend to accept my release from active duty. What provisions does the Marine Corps make in this instance?

Pfc Paul T. Schmidt
H&MS-16, MAG(HR)-16,
First Marine Air Wing, FMF,
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Enlisted Coordinator, Detail Branch, HQMC, states the following Marine Corps policies:

"Nothing is assured a man that he will successfully complete the school for State Department Duty. If this man wants to reenlist and meets the qualifications as set forth in MCO 1306.2 for State Department Duty, he can put in a letter via official channels and thus get things started for himself."

In view of the foregoing, the circumstances, as outlined in your last paragraph, could not possibly occur.—Ed.

SWORD PLAY

Dear Sir:

Is there any place where a noncommissioned officer's sword can be purchased in the States . . . ?

TSgt. Robert A. Creedon
U. S. Marine Corps Recruiting
Sub-station
Post Office Building
Lewiston, Idaho

● The Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board, HQMC, had this to say about your inquiry:

"Regarding the purchase of NCO swords, at the present time the only Staff NCO swords which are considered regulation are those issued by the Marine Corps. However, in the near future, NCO swords will be available for purchase through Marine Corps Exchanges. N. S. Meyer, Inc., 419 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y., and Hilborn-Hamburger, Inc., 15 East 26th St., New York, N. Y., will make these swords

available as soon as they are approved by the Commandant of the Marine Corps."—Ed.

JUNIOR LEATHERNECK FANS

Dear Sir:

At our house the patter of little feet is always heard marching to the tune of *The Marines' Hymn*. Our two sons and daughter can sing it through and

smart salute and recite the first two pages of the *Guidebook*.

Enclosed is a picture of two of our four little "Marines." Phil and Bob, ages two and five, are just catching up on the scoop in *Leatherneck*. I'm a fan of Gizmo and 8-Ball, myself.

Mrs. R. L. Nelson
2529 Holyoke,
Wichita 10, Kan.

● When the children misbehave, does their dad hold "office hours?"—Ed.

POSTING QUESTION POSED

Dear Sir:

Concerning the proper method for the platoon sergeant of an infantry platoon to assume the post of platoon commander: When the platoon sergeant is called front and center, does he execute this movement by the most direct route, or does he proceed so as to pass around the right flank of the platoon?

Also, what is the proper route for a man called from the ranks to reach a position directly in front of the platoon commander?

66th SplInfCo.,
MCRTC
Yakima Municipal Airport,
Yakima, Wash.

● G-3, HQMC, says this: "From the question, it is assumed that the platoon sergeant is initially in his normal position."
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 76)



Bob and Phil

now that the baby is two months old, we'd better start teaching it to him.

Their "gung ho" daddy doesn't even claim them until they can make a



"The inspection is very good—so far! Now let's see how the foot lockers line up!"

Leatherneck Magazine



WILLIAM
KNUPPEL

SPORTS SHORT

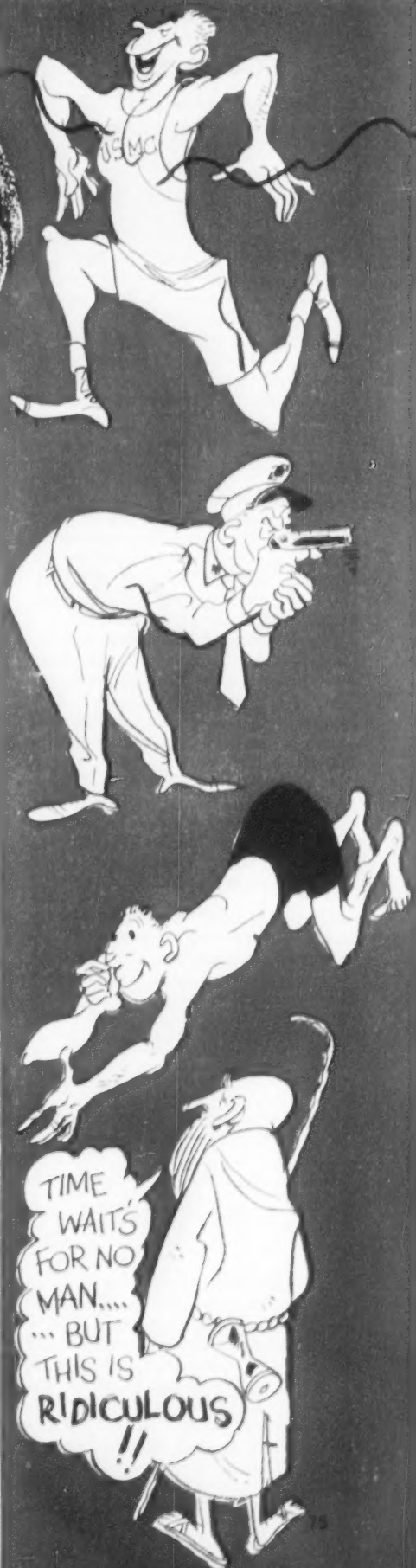
MASTER SERGEANT William Knuppel has been a familiar sight at Marine Corps track and field meets in the past few years. He is currently in training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, site of the October tryouts for the United States Olympic Pentathlon squad. The squad will consist of three representatives from the United States, and Camp Pendleton's Knuppel will be shooting, literally—since one of the events is with the pistol—for the number one spot on the squad.

In inter-service competition Knuppel has dominated the Triathlon, an event derived from the Modern Pentathlon, and consisting of three phases—swimming, pistol shooting and a two-mile run. The Pentathlon has five events—fencing, pistol shooting, a 4000-meter cross-country run, a 300-meter freestyle swimming test, and cross-country horseback riding.

Knuppel won the All-Marine and Inter-Service Triathlons in 1955, and again this year. Last year he set an All-Marine mark of 2875.1 points and, in May, at Quantico, he was first with the pistol and swimming, and second in the two-mile run, successfully defending his title. His winning marks in inter-service competition were 2689 points in 1955, and 2855 points this year.

Knuppel and other outstanding qualifiers for the United States Olympic Modern Pentathlon squad would give this country an excellent opportunity to end Nordic domination of the event. In the six times it has been held, it has been won three times by Sweden, twice by Finland, and once by Norway. The 37-year-old Knuppel will be trying to garner another "first" in athletics for the Marine Corps.

Sgt. David B. Biesel



SOUND OFF

[continued from page 74]

tion for a platoon in line—to the left of the left man in the rear rank. When ordered to take command of the platoon, he should move by the most direct route to the position of the platoon commander—six paces in front of the center of the platoon.

"The same rule also applies to any individual called from the ranks—the most direct route without actually breaking through a rank."—Ed.

TIED UP

Dear Sir:

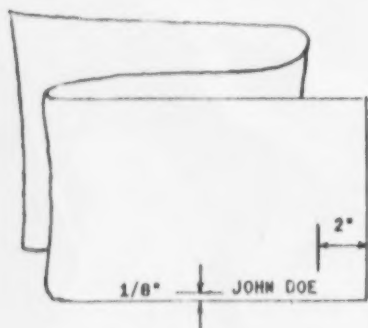
Quoting MCO 1020.4 CH 2: "(1) Marking. Name tape will not be used. The scarf will be marked 2 inches from bottom edge, (name to be stamped left to right), with top name parallel with seam of left edge and $\frac{1}{8}$ " in from edge."

I have followed the above requirements to the letter several times. Each time I came out with a different answer. An unimpeachable source here says that the order must be followed exactly as written. He accidentally tied himself to his chair.

A clarification will be greatly appreciated.

MSgt. Robert E. Johnson
Information Section
Marine Corps Recruit Depot
San Diego, Calif.

● CH 3 to MCO 1020.4 clarifies the green scarf marking problem:



"(1) Marking. Name tape will not be used. The scarf will be marked as follows: Place scarf with narrow edges to right and left with long edges parallel to person marking scarf. Place name in lower right corner, in black ink, name to read from left to right, bottom of name parallel to and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from long edge, last letter of name 2 inches from right narrow edge, as indicated. . . ."—Ed.

STANDBY/READY RESERVE

Dear Sir:

As of July I've completed three years in the Ready Reserve following two years active duty in the Marine Corps.

Could you please tell me how to request transfer to the Standby Reserve, and where I should submit my request?

Eugene H. Koontz
RR #5, Box 184-B

LaPorte, Ind.

● No action is required on your part to effect your transfer to the Standby Reserve. When you meet the requirements, your transfer will be effected. As explained by the Division of Reserve, HQMC:

"The law says—Each member of the Reserve having obligated service under UMT&S Act of 1951, as amended, shall be placed in the Ready Reserve until he has:

- a. Completed five years of active duty; or
- b. Completed five years of active duty and satisfactory participation in Reserve training; or
- c. Completed his obligated service.

"The Law further says that each member of the Reserve other than those having obligated service under UMT&S Act of 1951, as amended, may be placed in the Ready Reserve; and that, except

when on active duty, a member of the Ready Reserve shall, upon his request, be transferred to the Standby Reserve when he has:

- a. Completed five years of active duty; or
- b. Completed five years of active duty and satisfactory participation in Reserve training;
- c. Completed one year of active duty in World War II and one year since Korea; or
- d. Completed eight years of service.

"Marine Corps Order 1300R.12 prescribes the procedures for assignment to and transfer between Reserve categories.

"Also, MCO 1001 R.14 sets up the necessary regulations for screening the Ready Reserve in compliance with Section 208 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955."—Ed.

END

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 10

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c);
5. (c); 6. (d); 7. (c); 8. (d);
9. (a); 10. (c)



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FOOTBALL

[continued from page 46]

10 PM



"You guys missin' gear, huh? Well back in the Old Corps we had midnight requisitions!"

6 AM



sity of North Carolina Tarheels. Connelly is six-three and weighs 220; Plaskey is four inches shorter, but as heavy.

Dan Garza, a Navy dentist aboard the Depot and once a San Francisco '49er, had been expected to tutor the ends, but it's a safe bet that he'll suit up. Defensive flankman Ron Ashbacher, another former Bay Area pro, could be a great help to Polidori if his offensive play comes close to equalling his specialty.

Polidori plans to use a two-platoon system, if he has enough strength in the backfield. That may develop, after the coach has thoroughly screened all available talent.

San Diego's schedule lists five campus elevens and four service opponents. The big one is at Camp Pendleton, on the 181st anniversary of the Marine Corps.

Coach Joe Stribling, should, without a doubt, have the power team of Western Marine Corps football at Pendleton. Aspirants for the team there were plentiful. Stribling and his assistants, Ken Schiwick (line) Pat Cacace (assistant line) Ron Keefer (ends) and Joe Till (backs) conducted early try-outs by sections. Lettermen at Pendleton are few, but three-fourths of the '55 San Diego backfield reported in the persons of quarter Bob Bohn, halfback Fred Magett, a speedster, and fullback Dick Washington. Five former "Boot" linemen are also at Oceanside. A pair of excellent tackles, late of Quantico, All-Marine John Hamber and Frank Pavich, have played big-time college ball and tip the scales at 200 pounds, plus. Two good returning linemen for the "Scouts" are Elmer Brooks and D. H. Sewell. Their combined weight is reported to be 455 pounds.

Center Mark Loncar, six-four, 255-pounder from Nebraska, who is already being touted for All-Marine, predicts a good season for Pendleton. Says Loncar—"We're going all the way, right into the Poinsettia Bowl!" Despite a rough schedule which includes the ever-strong Fort Ord "Warriors," the Scouts might fulfill the ex-Cornhusker's prophecy. It would take a good bench, plus a successful flirtation with Lady Luck.

At Parris Island, coach Jim Landrigan is slightly pessimistic. The "Islanders," with a record of four wins on a 10-game schedule last year, expect about the same this year, unless capable centers and guards are acquired prior to their opener. Tackle and back-

field candidates appear to be adequate in number and capability. Most lettermen are backs, but the dearth of material at the ends no longer exists.

Frede Schnable, erstwhile Maryland Terrapin, has looked good at quarterback. Fullback candidates include Don Brown (Rhode Island) Ed Elenrich (Geneva College) and Mike Minutelli, one year veteran of Ohio State. Impressive halfbacks are Nat Lee, Jube Belcher, Bill Smith and Willie Banks. Smith had two years experience at the University of Miami and, like Lee, is a good-sized halfback at 190 pounds. Parris Island drumbeaters list aggressiveness and speed as attributes of this quarter.

Five players appear to be the most talented flankmen. Russ Seitzinger, Lou Lombardo, Jack Morrissey, Bob Deleva and Bill Negron are all one-year vets of grid warfare at Penn State, Villanova, Holy Cross, Syracuse and Miami of Ohio, respectively. Seitzinger, six-three and 235 pounds, is Landrigan's biggest end.

At least two players, both tackles, are heavier than the former Penn State end. Dick Reynolds, a transferee from Lejeune, is six-six and weighs around 300. Somewhat smaller is Chico Congedo at six-two and 250. The outlook at Parris Island is fair. Landrigan will put a representative team on the field, with the success of his team depending upon how much talent he managed to acquire during July and August.

Camp Lejeune had no Spring drills; began practice on July 7. About 100 hopefuls who turned out for the head coach, Bill Jesse, were quickly pruned down to a squad which could be observed closely. Aiding Jesse will be three of his teammates at Quantico on the 1949 All-Navy club. They are Bernie Kaasman, Tom Parsons and Rudy Flores.

Jesse, who once played a lot of center at the Naval Academy, Quantico and San Diego, and who had a hand in coaching championship teams in Hawaii in '53 and '54, has six players returning from last year's outfit which won six and lost five. All six were third stringers or less, but the Annapolis grad may have some good talent by now via the transfer route.

According to Lejeune publicists, quarterback could be the North Carolina squad's brightest spot. Leading the battle for a signal-caller's berth are returnee Ralph Troillet, who did some passing for the Arkansas "Razorbacks," Leemon McHenry, of Mississippi Southern, and Glen (Buzz) Wilson, of Wisconsin.

No halfbacks of renown were among Jesse's early reportees, but several lesser lights gave promise of developing. John Williams, former Colgate "Red

Raider," was the most experienced man out for fullback. Two transfers from Quantico stood out among guard aspirants. They were Bucky Tate of Illinois, and Joe Mattaliano, of Boston College.

Good tackles, ends and at least one take-charge line backer were noticeable by their absence during pre-season Lejeune workouts. But, with Jesse and Company at the helm, Lejeune supporters aren't too worried. They hope that by the time the Little Creek "Amphibs" arrive for the Marines' home opener, on September 15, the coach will come up with a team to compare favorably with Lejeune units of the past. Jesse hopes so, too.

Unless both Lejeune and Parris Island come forward with earth-shaking surprises, Quantico will be favored to rule East Coast Marine football in '56. The Virginia team hasn't lost to a Marine opponent since it was upset by Cherry Point, 9-6, three years ago.

After an absence of several years from the coaching scene, Hal Harwood, who won more than 30 games while losing five at Quantico during 1948-50, will again direct Marine Corps Schools' grid warfare.

Harwood will have no names like Joe Bartos or Eddie LeBaron in Butler Stadium this Fall. It's also doubtful if he'll have any backs who run better than Bartos—or think and fake as the Little Magician did. Harwood, however, has a reputation for knowing how to handle athletes, and he will not be without talent. Don Deskins, whose play for the Hawaii Marines last year has made him one of the most discussed tackles in the Marine Corps today, has forsaken a pineapple-and-poi diet for Quantico fare.

As good as Deskins is, he'll be pushed to the limit at Quantico. Outstanding veterans, men with top-flight collegiate competition behind them, are returning, plus the annual crop of new players from campuses across the nation.

J. D. Roberts, two-time All-American guard from Oklahoma, hasn't fully recovered from a leg injury, and will probably assist Harwood at coaching. Bob Dee, a six-four, glue-fingered end, is a definite returnee, with Tom Hague, another regular flankman, listed as a probable. Right tackle Buddy Lewis may be back, and All-Marine second team center and line backer, John Damore, will be available to Harwood. End John Rushing, with five TD passes last year, and reputed to be as fast as most backs, is also expected to return.

The Quantico backfield will shine. Worth Lutz, All-American from Duke, will be after another big "Q", as will halfbacks Gordie Kellogg and Buddy Rowell. The latter ran at left half last year after an injury to Gene Filipski in mid-season, and demonstrated first team ability. Kellogg, who played at Rice with Dickie Moegle, has been drafted by the Philadelphia Eagles for defensive duty. Another year like '55, and the Eagles may consider using him both ways. With All-Marine Fred Franco gone, fullback Bob Ward, from Whitworth College, might be Harwood's initial choice for that position.

In spite of the outlook on the banks of the Potomac—or because of it—Lejeune and Parris Island would give several eyeteeth to knock off the last All-Marine champions. Although their individual chances appear to be questionable, never sell an underdog too short. Sometimes they develop a bite. **END**



Gyngles Gyrene

RHIP

A Marine and a girl went up the hill,
To get a canteen of cold water.
When he came down, he wore a frown,
For she was a major's daughter.

Eddie Harrell

What Makes a Man

You've marched so far that you can't feel,
You're just one numbing ache,
Your pack cuts in till keeping it,
Could be a big mistake.

Your eyes are red; your breath is short,
You've swallowed so much dust,
You wonder if inside or out,
Has got the thickest crust.

Then, when you know you've done your
best,
And feel you've reached the end,
What is it keeps you going on?
Well, listen closely friend.

It's not the thought of home sweet home,
Or the girl you left behind,
Or what you learned at your mother's
knee,
It's something else, you'll find.

It's some tired kid with a fuzzy cheek,
Whose pack looks way too big,
A kid who wants to be a man,
A tree, not just a twig.

An awkward, helpless looking kid,
Who never seemed to fit,
Away from home, and yet the dope,
Thinks he can do his bit.

Prayer for a Marine

Lord, shadow with Your loving care
The path of this Marine.
On land, on sea, by night, by day,
From him all dangers screen.

The Leathernecks of God, brave men,
The soldiers of the sea,
Wherever perils threaten most,
Marines will always be.

Be with them, Lord, in all the lands
Where duty bids them go.
Keep strong their faith, keep high their
hearts,
Protect them from the foe.

Corporal William D. Ludeke

My Daddy

The nurses just finished dressing us,
And I heard one of them say,
"They are a cute little bunch of angels,
Their daddies are visiting today."

I've visited lots with my mommy,
She's the sweetest lady you've ever seen,
But, I'd sure like to meet my daddy,
They say he's a U. S. Marine.

Now I don't know much about daddies,
As mine I've never seen,
Guess they come in assorted shapes and
sizes,
But mine is a U. S. Marine.

I listen to the nursery gossip,
(Some of the cutest nurses here I've ever
seen)
But they all look in when someone
whispers,
His daddy is a U. S. Marine.

There's a steady parade by the window,
As more daddies appear on the scene,
There's soldiers, sailors and airmen,
But I see no U. S. Marine.

This morning when I was with mommy,
I sorta cuddled with my nose in her neck,
And I heard her tell the ladies,
That daddy was in the PACIFIC.

I only weigh nine pounds, but I am
Gung-Ho,

I'm sure you know what I mean,
And while we like all the others,
We just love the U. S. Marines.

So mommy, we'll wait together,
For that grand guy I've never seen.
I'll be so proud when I meet him,
My daddy—that's a U. S. Marine.

Mrs. Lloyd A. Gordon



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